

Associated Press
EMERGENCY TRANSPORT—Two women carry an elderly woman in a makeshift stretcher as they leave Loc Giang, 30 miles northwest of Saigon, after the town was hit by U.S. air strikes and partly destroyed by both North and South Vietnamese artillery fire.

American Traveler in N. Vietnam

Modern Arms Amid Peasant Life

By Anthony Lewis

HANOI, May 26 (NYT)—There are more than 1,000 miles of dikes in North Vietnam. They are maintained and reinforced as they have been for centuries—by hand labor.

On a trip through the countryside one sees long lines of people, mostly women, carrying mud in twin baskets slung from a pole over the shoulder. Mud is cut from the lowland on one side and carried to the other side of the dike to widen and strengthen it.

The main dikes along the Red River are very large, wide enough to carry a roadway at the top. Trucks and jeeps in large numbers make a strange contrast with the unchanged peasant life below.

But such contrasts abound. A Western correspondent was re-

cently shown a launching site for surface-to-air missiles. Pigs ran around it, and soldiers in their spare time helped peasants with their crops a few yards away.

Another reminder of war is the rusted hulks of railroad cars seen here and there. But even though recent American bombing has cut main lines, men can also be seen repairing boxcars and welding new ones together.

Visitors wait at a one-lane bridge. A boy with a basket approaches the visitors' car. He is selling hot corn on the cob steamed in the husk for about three American cents each. The corn is overgrown but still good.

In the early morning of the countryside the traveler suddenly sees neatly dressed children bicycling along a lane. They are pupils at a Hanoi high school evacuated on April 16, the day

heavy American bombing of Hanoi resumed.

The children and teachers live in peasant homes. The parents have remained in Hanoi or have been evacuated elsewhere but come to visit occasionally.

The headmistress, Le Diem Tuyet, says the children are enjoying the change and have had two film shows brought to them in their villages. She says school was also evacuated during what she calls the "Johnson bombing" from 1965 to 1968.

The tone of North Vietnamese propaganda is extremely shrill. Words like aggressors, pirates abound. Recently the Communist party daily Nhan Dan coupled Himmie and Churchill as imperialists.

Even some Communist newspapermen from Europe find it heavy going. They also share the general journalistic frustration at restrictions on travel and observation because of the war and the danger from bombing.

The division of Vietnam is a consuming subject of conversation. It goes deeper than any official line, and understandably so since many people here come from the South.

A woman interpreter remarks one day that she left Saigon 18 years ago. She left her parents, one brother and one sister, and she does not know what has happened to them. Of her six sons, three are "at the front."

Hint of Bitterness

In the midst of a conversation on other matters an official remarks with a rare hint of bitterness that he left his native South 30 years ago:

"We Vietnamese say that birds can fly across the Ben Hai River [in the Demilitarized Zone]. But we cannot. Why should we allow such a state of things to exist in a people united for thousands of years?"

When the present government took over from the French in North Vietnam in 1954, thousands of people, especially Catholics, went south. Officials here say that their property has been kept for them and such receipts as apartment rents credited to them.

It is said those who have gone south can reclaim their property when they return.

U.S. War Dead Decrease to 8; Other Tolls Up

SAIGON, May 26 (UPI)—U.S. deaths in the Vietnam war dropped last week in relation to the previous week, but South Vietnamese and enemy casualties increased, the U.S. command said yesterday.

The loss of two helicopters on the outskirts of Kontum seemed to indicate that North Vietnamese anti-aircraft gunners had been able to some extent to tighten a ring around the town. Helicopter traffic thus far has been virtually unimpeded and highly valuable as a source of supply and as a means of evacuating several thousand civilians, mostly aborigines.

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The South Vietnamese command reported 757 government troops killed last week, 2,351 wounded and 214 missing in action.

All this was downplayed as the two delegations congratulated each other after the ceremony with champagne toasts. Both sides stressed the advantages to come from the treaty, which—aside from tourists on guided tours—still demands that West Germans have an invitation before they can visit the East, either as friends or relatives or on business and professional trips.

The casualty report had eight Americans killed in combat last week, 22 wounded and seven missing in action.

Figures for the previous week were 13 killed, 26 wounded and 5 missing, with 18 deaths from nonhostile causes such as accident or illness.

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as Evidence of Bremer
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By Terence Smith

ON, May 26 (NYT), "evidence" has been presented to demonstrate that Nixon was present at the shooting of George C. Wallace at a political rally in the U.S. on April 14 when Mr. Nixon addressed a joint session of the two houses.

Mr. Nixon was in Canada on a state visit April 13-15. Federal agents have determined that Bremer spent the nights of April 13 and 14 in the Lord Elgin Hotel in downtown Ottawa. He had been identified in at least two pictures of crowds that gathered at scheduled appearances by the President, including one on April 15.

Secret Service agents often pose as newsmen, routinely photographing the crowds that assemble at presidential appearances in order to identify potential security risks. The identification of Bremer was made from these films and others taken by the total news media.

In addition to his Ottawa appearance, federal sources said today that they had other evidence that Bremer had been stalking Mr. Nixon. The sources declined to describe the nature of this evidence, except to say that the suspect had "left tracks wherever he went," and that these tracks indicated an interest in the President and Sen. Humphrey as well as Gov. Wallace.

For instance, Bremer was reportedly reported to have been in the crowd that listened to Sen. Humphrey speak at a rally at the Capital Plaza Shopping Center in Milwaukee on April 3, the day before the Wisconsin primary.

Glenn Victoreen, a maintenance man at the Milwaukee Athletic Club, where Bremer worked as a busboy until he quit on Feb. 15, has recalled seeing and speaking to Bremer at the rally. James Pachowski, a Humphrey campaign worker, also has said he saw the suspect at the same rally.

Four days later, on April 7, Bremer was registered in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel in New York, where Sen. Humphrey was to spend the night. Mr. Humphrey canceled his New York visit at the last minute, however, and the suspect apparently left the hotel on April 9 after a two-day stay.

Federal sources said today that so far as they knew, Bremer had never demonstrated any interest in the movements of Sen. George McGovern, Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, or any of the other Democratic presidential contenders.

Will Send Cancer Viruses
Russia Under Summit Pact

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 26 (NYT). The United States is preparing to share its cancer research with the Soviet Union.

He said there will also be exchanges of some promising anti-cancer drugs as well as some technical journals devoted to cancer research.

Dr. Rauscher said Soviet doctors are believed to be using some anti-cancer drugs not widely known in this country. They will be tested by the Cancer Institute here. The United States is sending multiple copies of some American cancer journals while the Soviet Union has agreed to send English translations of some of theirs.

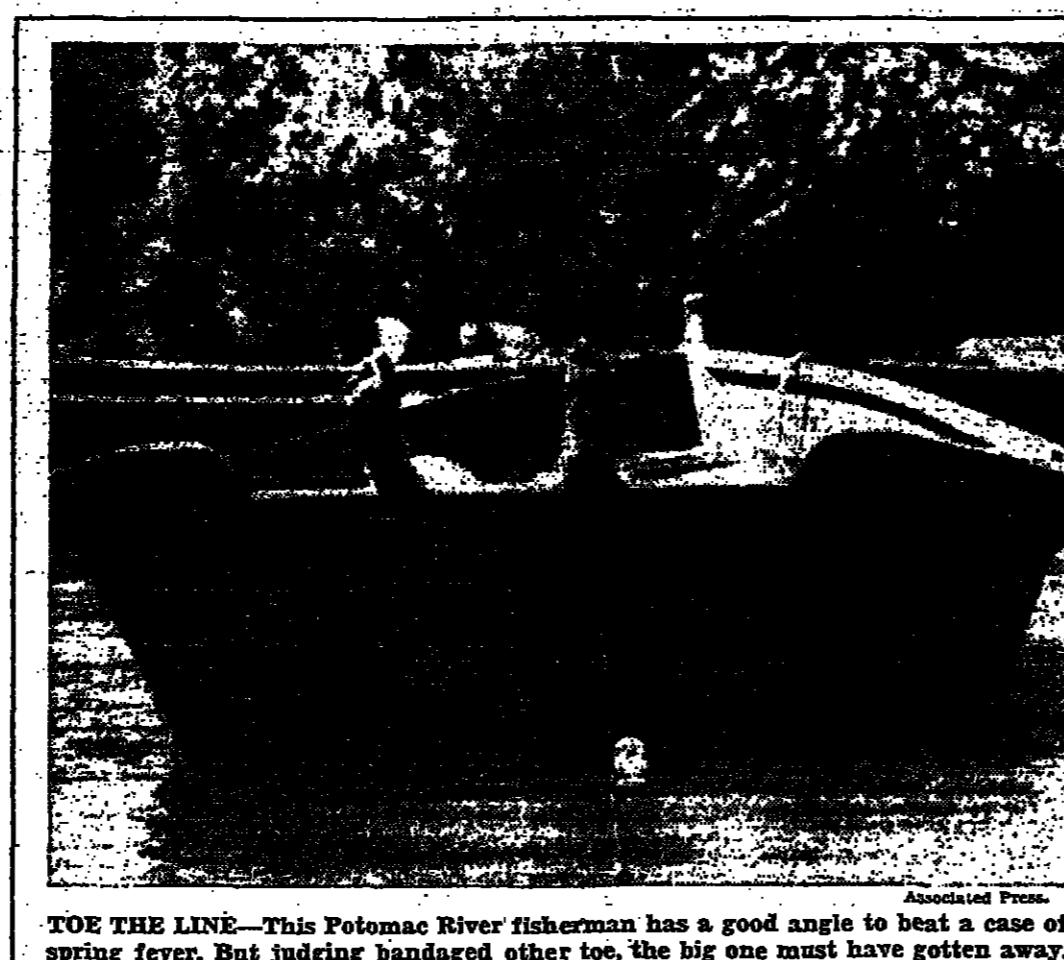
Ties to Humans' Disease

Exchange of virus samples is considered particularly important because the relationship of these infectious particles to human cancer has been a subject of intense interest to scientists here and abroad in recent years.

Many viruses have been found to cause cancers in animals, but none has been proved to cause any kind of cancer in man. The virus samples to be sent to the Soviet Union include several that are suspected of being linked to human cancer as well as many that are known to cause cancers in rodents, birds and other species of animals.

Dr. Rauscher said American scientists would like very much to receive samples of a virus which Soviet scientists say they discovered in leukemia patients and which proved capable of causing cancer in baboons and monkeys.

He said the exchange had been delayed so far because suspected cancer virus has proved extremely difficult to work with. It is evidently easily destroyed. This appears to have defeated prior efforts to prepare samples for shipment.

Associated Press
TOE THE LINE—This Potomac River fisherman has a good angle to beat a case of spring fever. But judging bandaged other toe, the big one must have gotten away.

4 Accused in 'Wrongful Death'

Doctors Win Heart-Transplant Suit

By Victor Cohn

RICHMOND, Va., May 28 (UPI).—Four transplant doctors

were found free of guilt yesterday for having removed the heart of a 55-year-old black laborer

who suffered from a brain injury but still was breathing at the time.

The seven-man jury thus be-

came the first legal body to ac-

cept the new medical concept of

brain death, the idea that a man

is no longer living if his brain

is dead.

The verdict was announced at

4:39 p.m. yesterday—four years

almost to the minute since the

operation at 4:32 p.m. May 25,

1968, when surgeons removed the

heart of Bruce Tucker for a

transplant.

L. Douglas Wilder, attorney for

Tucker's brother, William, who

brought a \$100,000 wrongful-death

suit, said he would appeal.

The defendants in the lawsuit

included two famous names in

world medicine: the Medical Col-

lege of Virginia's Dr. David Hume

and Dr. Richard Lower.

The other defendants were

their colleague, Dr. David H.

Sewell, and Dr. Abdulla Fattah,

the state medical examiner who

released Tucker's body, supposed-

ly unclaimed at the time, for their use.

Dr. Hume and Dr. Lower, happy

at the decision, said they still

consider heart transplantation a

justifiable medical procedure,

although the verdict on May 25,

1968, Joseph Klett, 54, died a

week later.

Most Successful

They lost three others as well.

But the man to whom they gave

a heart in August, 1968, Louis

Russell, is still alive and well, the

world's most successful heart-

transplant patient.

William Tucker, a shoemaker,

sounded sad and resigned as he

said: "There's nothing they can

say to make me believe they

didn't kill him."

Mr. Tucker had testified that

he phoned the Medical College of

Virginia's hospital three times

on the afternoon of May 25,

without being told that his brother

was, in the doctors' opinion,

dead, or that his heart and

kidneys were to be taken for

transplants.

The operating doctors apparently did not even know on that day that William Tucker was phoning the hospital. They were told that neither the police nor the hospital could find any relative, although William's business card, with his phone number and address.

Attorney Wilder, the first black member of the Virginia Senate, angrily referred in his closing argument to the way "the faceless masses of society" are treated.

"It was wrong to take Bruce Tucker's heart from his body," he argued. "For three weeks these doctors were waiting for a heart. They started the operation on Klett before Bruce Tucker was pronounced dead. They took the most precious thing he had going at him at that time, his heart."

Brother Is Trustee

Mr. Wilder pleaded for damages to William Tucker, acting as administrator on behalf of Bruce Tucker's family, which includes a teen-age son.

Judge A. Christian Compton, however, had instructed the jury in the Richmond court that it essentially had one job, to decide the tortious question: "When is a man dead?"

Judge Compton had stated earlier this week that he would use an older legal definition of death, seeing death only as "total stoppage" of blood circulation, respiration and pulse. By these standards, although he was breathing only with the aid of a machine, Bruce Tucker would have had to be declared alive at 4:32 p.m. on May 25, 1968, and the surgeons held responsible for his death.

The defendants' attorney, Jack R. Russell, a specialist in medical cases and a lecturer in legal medicine at the Medical College of Virginia, argued for the never definition of brain death. The attorneys for both sides argued in the judge's chambers for four hours Wednesday and nearly another hour yesterday morning.

The judge finally compromised by telling the jury that in determining the moment of true death, it could consider both stoppage of circulation and other vital signs, and the time of brain death, or either.

Question for Jury

But he also said it should consider "whether or not the aforementioned functions were spontaneous or were being maintained superficially or mechanically."

This clearly supported Mr. Russell, who soon told the jury: "The issue is only one thing. Was Bruce O. Tucker dead at the time they removed the heart from his body? All of the other issues are purely collateral, and have nothing to do with that matter."

He also argued: "We exist solely in the brain."

That echoed the testimony of a final medical witness, Dr. William Sweet of Harvard University Medical School, chief of neurosurgery at Massachusetts General Hospital, who said embolically:

"Death is a state in which the brain is dead. The rest of the body exists in order to support

Key Lobby-Control Lobbyist
Spent Most Lobbying in 1971

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP).—A leading advocate of lobby-law revision and congressional reform spent more than \$123,000 on lobbying activities during the last three months of 1971, a congressional record shows.

But two better-known lobbyists brought up the rear when it came to spending, according to the financial reports of lobbyists, published yesterday in the Congressional Record.

Topping the big spenders was Common Cause, a self-styled people's lobby headed by John Gardner, former secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Common Cause, which took a leading role in advocating the Congressional Reorganization Act of 1971, reported expenditures of \$123,201 "in connection with legislative interests."

Dita Davis Beard and Bryce Harlow, however, were less profligate in their spending. Mrs. Beard, a leading figure in the Senate hearing involving International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., for which she is a registered lobbyist, listed \$1,765 for the three months.

Among those in the higher-spending brackets were:

Veterans of World War I of the U.S.A., Alexandria, Va., \$6,500.

Disabled American Veterans, Cold Spring, Ky., \$32,759.

American Postal Workers Union, \$73,726.

AFL-CIO, \$54,342.

American Farm Bureau Federation, \$41,385.

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Waldheim Warns Big Powers Of Peril in Secret Diplomacy

By Don Shannon

OTTAWA, May 26 (UPI)—UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim warned the major powers yesterday that they will be looking into "the abyss of world war once again" if they continue to resort to secret diplomacy and force instead of collective security.

Speaking at graduation exercises of Carleton University here, Mr. Waldheim cited an "alarming trend" away from settling disputes within the United Nations in recent years. He contrasted the speed with which the United States successfully brought the Cuban missile crisis to the Security Council a decade ago with the failure of the parties in last year's Indo-Pakistani war even to agree on peace talks until the war was over.

"In recent weeks, the world has watched with anguish and anxiety the raising of the stakes and the escalation of military activity in Vietnam," he said. "The United Nations Security Council has never become effectively involved in an attempt to find a settlement. Now that the war is more violent and more dangerous than ever, there appears to be even less likelihood of the involvement of the Security Council."

Mr. Waldheim's voice took on an edge of bitterness as he observed that "it is fashionable in some quarters to express contempt for the world organization set up by the victorious powers in World War II." He admitted the defects of peace-making through long-winded debates but he observed that secret diplomacy by the superpowers can lead to fatal misunderstanding or at the least give little consideration

to the rights of smaller powers.

It is an obvious reference to the marathon peace-keeping program in the Middle East, Mr. Waldheim said.

"It has also had a certain tendency to freeze situations rather than to provide incentive or methods for achieving a basic settlement of fundamental issues. It is highly important therefore that, in the future, peace-keeping should be complemented by more effective methods of peace-making and I would hope to see the United Nations make rapid progress in this direction."

© Los Angeles Times



Kurt Waldheim

Leftists Claim Fatal Bombs at Heidelberg

BONN, May 26 (UPI)—A left-wing group today claimed responsibility for Wednesday's fatal bombings at the U.S. Army's European Headquarters in Heidelberg.

In a letter to the West German news agency's Munich office, the "July 15 Commando Group" of the so-called "Red Army Faction" said the bombings were "justified" and would continue.

"The population of West Germany does not support the search for those who planted the bombs because they know the attacks against the mass-murderers of Vietnam are justified," the letter said.

It also said "demonstrations and words" were not enough to use against the "outlaws of imperialism" and added, "The actions will continue."

Three U.S. servicemen died in

the blasts which ripped through two parking lots inside the military compound Wednesday afternoon. Five persons were injured.

In Frankfurt, police today cleared the floor of the Stock Exchange shortly before the usual opening time following a telephoned bomb threat exchange sources said.

Police also searched the adjoining premises of the local Chamber of Commerce for explosives. Police said no bomb was found. Stock trading opened on time at noon at the exchange.

Police have linked the "Red Army Faction" with a wave of bombings recently in Munich, Augsburg, Frankfurt and Hamburg. The group claimed it planted an explosive May 11 at the U.S. Army's Fifth Corps headquarters in Frankfurt, which killed an American colonel.

The "Red Army Faction" is a loosely knit group of leftists who police believe are responsible for numerous bank robberies, arson cases, car thefts and the deaths of at least three policemen in the past two years.

July 15, 1971, was the day Petra Schmid, 20, a member of the "faction" was shot dead by police in Hamburg.

At a meeting today with his top security officials, Chancellor Willy Brandt gave the government's full endorsement to measures being taken by police to track down the bombers.

He said the government would show no sympathy to those who have "sunken so low as to commit such violent crimes."

Also in Frankfurt, a U.S. Army spokesman said Military Police apprehended two American dependent youths for allegedly telephoning a bomb threat to the military shopping center yesterday. No bomb was found.

British Prime Minister Edward Heath favors Brussels, as do the others.

The Dutch government has proposed that each member country appoint a secretary of state for foreign affairs to meet weekly in Brussels. It would work with the secretariat that the Council of Ministers already maintains there.

The Council of Ministers, which represents the present six members, met today with representa-

tives of Britain, Denmark, Ireland and Norway—the future members. The meeting will end tomorrow.

A French spokesman said it had confirmed a decision of March 20 that the commission could sit in on talks about strengthening the institutions of the Common Market but not on discussions about its political development.

"There are nuances," the Frenchman added. "The institutional question is tied to the political question. This will remain an equivocal point."

Summit in October

The ministers are preparing for the Common Market summit meeting in October, which will set the future course for the community. Mr. Mansholt wants the commission to play a part when general foreign policy is discussed, as well as on the economic issues that the commission now deals with. The French government wants to limit the commission's role.

Today's meeting centered on how to strengthen the institutions of the Common Market, which now deal only with economic issues. The French have proposed setting up a new secretariat in Paris to deal with general foreign policy questions.

So far, only Denmark supports France on the headquarters for the new body.

British Prime Minister Edward Heath favors Brussels, as do the others.

The Dutch government has proposed that each member country appoint a secretary of state for foreign affairs to meet weekly in Brussels. It would work with the secretariat that the Council of Ministers already maintains there.

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Sieco Mansholt

Altmann Said to Admit Kill Nuns as SS Leader in I

SAO PAULO, Brazil, May 26 (Reuters)—The newspaper O Estado de Sao Paulo today quoted naturalized Bolivian businessman Klaus Altmann as saying that Nazi SS men under his command executed nuns in the French city of Lyons in World War II.

In the fourth of a series of articles which the newspaper says are based on a tape-recorded interview between one of its reporters and Altmann, it quoted the 56-year-old Altmann as saying that the executions and massacre of Resistance workers took place while he was SS chief in Lyons under the pseudonym Klaus Barbie.

The paper said Altmann admitted going with SS men to a Resistance camp near Grenoble, which he had been tipped off about by a collaborator, and killing all the Resistance workers there because no prisoners were ever taken.

The paper quoted him as saying that the nuns were at a Lyons convent where the SS squad found an arsenal, mainly of machine guns and ammunition, after a tip-off from the same informer, an Englishman captured as he landed by parachute to help the Resistance.

The paper also reported that Altmann told its reporter his men captured the legendary Didot, head of the Resistance's sabotage section, after a tip-off from an agent called Miltou, who had already been captured.

Through Didot, Altmann said, he hoped to capture the head of the Resistance, Jean Moulin, known by the pseudonym Max and Rex.

Extradition Urged

VIENNA, May 26 (Reuters)—Nazi hunter Simon Wiesenthal, the

of the Vienna Do Center, today called on exert pressure on Bo to the extradition of Al Mr. Wiesenthal there was no doubt it was Barbie. He said two children, Klaus and have the same Christ and are the same age.

He said old Simon Wiesenthal had been captured ago from Hamburg worked for the Bolivian company, when it was he who was.

Japanese Boat

Old Mine Susp

TOKYO, May 26 (UPI)—Japanese vessel dredging operations in the port of Nagata, day and sans proba of hitting a mine k United States during World War II, the Transpa said. One crew m killed and two others

The vessel, the Ki with a crew of 46, and settled into sha

Russia Honors K

MOSCOW, May 26 (UPI)—Hungarian Communist Janos Kadar, who to power in 1956 was longed, awarded the Soviet Order of Lenin on the occasion of his 60th birthday, Pravda today.

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Said to Ad
SS Leader

Tutsis on Rampage

500 Hutus Reported
Slaughtered in Burundi

By Stanley

On May 26.—According to reports reaching here today, the ruler of the little African country of Burundi has slaughtered thousands of Tutsis in a frenzy that is still continuing.

ago, Premier Gaston of Belgium, once the power in Burundi, described the situation as "terrible."

ports now reaching here, a diplomatic and private offer a good deal of evidence that an uprising against the government failed in late early this month. Most

re reports that the Hutus make up more than 80 of the population in this rural society, "may be the breaking point" and up once more against (or, as they are known in Tutsi masters.)

Hutus Leaders
Hutus are leaderless and they have accepted a part role to the Tutsi for years.

re reports, however, of resistance. Last Tuesday, a group of several Hutu rebels attacked a near Nyanza Lac, a town in Burundi, on lake Tanganyika.

utus are being slaughtered for taking part in an uprising against the

ear Termi
Top U.S.

join Supplier

YORK, May 26 (UPI)—An American who was have used his foreign funds to supply one-third heroin used annually by addicts was sentenced to prison yesterday in federal court.

Winfeld said he had "not a single redeeming favorable" to the defendant, Louis Cirillo, 48, in whose

and Saccoccia, a Scarsdale, N.Y., who was convicted on for importing \$283 million of heroin from France, faces a new trial charging with impairing justice by to murder Roger Preis, a 20-year-old Frenchman who was chief government witness in bin.

re the sentencing. Judge said: "There cannot be doubt that you are one of the greatest distributors of heroin United States with foreign nations." He said that Cirillo brought "untold misery" to thousands and thousands of victims.

HOLLAND Newsmen Strike
vers Against Raid

41 SCHOOL EYE, May 26 (Reuters)—Journalists today held a nationwide strike to against this week's police in the Milan headquarters' biggest circulation newspaper, Corriere Della Sera.

30 policemen spent several hours searching desks and the telephone switchboard.

They also charged a and a journalist with allegedly restricted information about the judicial inquiry and the murder of Police for Luigi Calabresi, nine

Miesler

government of President Michel Micombero, a Tutsi. Ironically, it is believed that a dissident group of Tutsis actually started that uprising, igniting a rebellion by the Hutus.

There evidently has been an attempt by the Tutsis to wipe out the educated class of Hutus in the little land of 3.5 million people located between Zaire and Tanzania, in central Africa.

The result of the slaughter may be a half in the fragile economy of Burundi. One report estimated that 1,500 Hutus working in responsible jobs in the modern economy of Burundi had been executed, some going to the grave with the keys to office safes still in their pockets.

Catalogue of Gore

The reports become a catalogue of gore. Some examples:

On Monday and Tuesday nights, gangs of Tutsis executed more than 500 Hutus in the Bujumbura quarter of Bujumbura. The capital of Burundi is becoming a Tutsi city.

On Monday night, 50 Hutu secondary school students, imprisoned for four days, escaped from the prison in Gitega. In the shooting that followed their breakout, more than 200 other Hutu prisoners were reportedly killed.

In Rutoro, the home town of President Micombero, foreigners have reported that no Hutu male is left alive.

In the Nyanza Lac area, it has been reported that soldiers are firing at any Hutu they see, regardless of sex, regardless of age, missionaries coming from that area have brought mutilated infants to the hospital in Bujumbura, where Russian and Italian doctors are trying to save their lives.

Another report from a Seventh Day Adventist mission secondary school, eight miles north of Bujumbura says that most of the Hutu students tried to run away from Tutsi pursuers and were believed killed.

In Bujumbura this week, Tutsis are believed to have killed 35 Hutu, peasant laborers digging ditches for a new sewer pipe system in an elite residential quarter of the capital.

Elsewhere, the reports indicate that the targets for Tutsi revenge are the better educated and richer Hutus. In the Ngogo area, for example, there are reports that the Tutsis are looking for Hutus who live in huts with corrugated iron roofs. The iron indicates relative wealth.

Feeble Attempts

There have been attempts to calm the Tutsi anger, but they seem feeble and ineffectual.

The commander of the Burundi Army reportedly has toured all army units and urged moderation. When a foreigner rushed to Tutsi police and reported a Tutsi trying to harm Hutus, the police executed the Tutsi on the spot.

In addition, the Roman Catholic bishop of Bujumbura, a Tutsi, had been expected to issue a pastoral letter calling for an end to the vengeful slaughter. But the letter has not come.

While some Tutsi leaders may deplore the slaughter, they may fear a Hutu uprising even more. In neighboring Rwanda, 20,000 or more Tutsis were killed in a successful Hutu revolution and its aftermath a decade ago. The Tutsis in Burundi may feel that they can only survive if their present slaughter is terrible enough to convince the Hutus that they have no hope of a successful revolution.

Red Cross Intervention

GENEVA, May 26 (UPI)—The International Red Cross said today that it has sent two delegates to Burundi in an attempt to stop the massacres reportedly taking place there.

Associated Press
STREET SCENE—Wrecked vehicles, shattered windows and many injuries after Belfast bomb explosion yesterday.

Ulster Labor MPs Urge Backing of Whitelaw

(Continued from Page 1)

wards Ulster's Catholic minority. He has released 379 men interned or detained for internment, leaving 552 still behind bars. He has ordered the army in Ulster to avoid provocative raids and maintain a low profile. He has indicated that the Stormont legislature, instrument of Protestant rule in Ulster, is unlikely ever to be revived again.

However, the statement by the six Catholic members in the dairymilk legislature does not mean the shootings and bombings will end overnight.

The document had barely been made public when terrorists in Belfast set off one of their biggest blasts—and with no warning. A bomb was exploded in a car

The Labor statement, moreover, promptly came under attack by the Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association—a nonviolent group strongly influenced by the Official Wing of the divided IRA.

James Doris, the NICRA chairman, said the document "was a stab in the back for the whole

NICRA has been urging Catho

lics to refuse payment of rent and taxes and many, particularly the jobless, have gone along.

For their part, the Labor politicians insisted that there were still unresolved problems, notably release of those still interned and a rapid deescalation of British military activity."

But they said they are firmly convinced that these problems can now be resolved without another shot being fired, without another life being lost."

Ulster's tension has been heightened by threats from extremist Protestant groups who see their community's power

diminished without any genuine peace as recompense. In recent weeks, Protestants and Catholics

have exchanged shots, and fears of a sectarian civil war have mounted.

The Labor MPs, obviously worried about this turn, said: "We would welcome an exchange of views with leaders of the Protestant community and we will be taking immediate steps to bring that about."

The Catholic legislators also suggested that the IRA would try to keep the pot boiling in order to discourage Mr. Whitelaw from releasing more internees and to block political talks that would reconcile the two faiths.

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diminished without any genuine peace as recompense. In recent weeks, Protestants and Catholics

Belfast Bomb Kills a Woman; Three Go Off in Londonderry

BELFAST, May 26 (AP)—Irish Republican Army bombers hit Belfast and Londonderry five times today, killing one woman and injuring scores of people in what seemed an explosive rejection of a mounting Catholic campaign to end violence.

Belfast and Londonderry police said all five bombs were planted by the IRA.

The woman died in a Belfast hospital from grave injuries received when a bomb, estimated by the British Army at more than 150 pounds of gelignite, blew up in a parked car in Oxford St., only yards from the city center. More than 40 others were injured in the blast, the worst explosion in several weeks.

Another smaller bomb demolished a tennis club in Belfast's exclusive Malone Road district. Here, unlike the Oxford St. explosion, warning was given and there were no casualties.

3 Bombs in Londonderry

Three separate bombs erupted in Londonderry, the first since Monday, when women of the Catholic "no-go" Bogside and Creggan districts demanded an end to violence. Ample warnings were given by the bombers in two of the cases but seven shopgirls in a dry goods shop in Butcher Street had less than three minutes to get clear.

The peace movement began several weeks ago among a group of women in Belfast's Andersonstown district. It was taken up Monday by the women of the Bogside and Creggan. Their call for a truce was echoed Tuesday by a group of their menfolk who announced they had formed a committee of 14 to plan and lead the peace movement.

The IRA rejected the appeals out of hand after its leaders had talked with a delegation of the women.

But feeling against continued violence appeared to be gaining among the Catholics, on whom the IRA has traditionally relied for support.

Oxford and Anne Streets

The Oxford St. bomb in Belfast left a scene of carnage and horror. The car which contained it was parked near the junction with Anne St.

The blast destroyed other vehicles parked nearby and even damaged seriously a building a quarter of a mile away. One red sports car was thrown clear across the street onto the other sidewalk.

The explosion came when the street was crowded with lunchtime pedestrians.

Ambulances shuttled back and forth to take injured to hospitals.

More deaths were likely, hospital attendants said.

Special Courts for IRA

DUBLIN, May 26 (AP)—The Irish government today decreed the setting up of special criminal courts to deal with the IRA.

The government said the courts would come into operation immediately. They would consist of three judges and no jury.

Legal experts in Dublin said the special courts would sentence convicted members of the IRA to military detention in the Curragh Camp in the great central plain of Ireland.

The experts said the new courts would bypass the normal trial procedure using juries because this system has constantly failed to obtain convictions against guerrillas using the Irish Republic as a base for attacks against the British province of Northern Ireland.

The government's proclamation was seen as a prelude to a major swoop on members of the IRA.

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ART MARKET

Investing in Furniture

By Soren Melikian
LONDON (IHT).—The latest sale of fine French furniture at Sotheby's deserves careful study, particularly by those who are buying furniture as an investment.

The sale included almost all types of furniture from *fauteuils* (armchairs) to bureau plates (writing tables) and offered a fairly representative cross-section of French cabinetwork.

Starting with Louis XIV furniture in the Boule manner (inlaid with brass on a tortoiseshell background), the auction offered Louis XV and Louis XVI commodes and chairs of the standard type, as well as early Restauration pieces.

None of them had the sort of pedigree that multiplies the price two or three times and there were no monumental masterpieces of cabinetwork for which museums compete. Just fine furniture. Hence, the May 19th sale offers a chance to measure trends.

Higher

The first—and obvious—lesson to be drawn from the sale is that Louis XIV furniture is rising in price. There was only one piece of consequence, a commode in

laid in the Boule manner, which belonged to the early, rather than the late period, as stated in the catalogue. The balance of the piece and its inlaid design were superb but the commode was in comparatively poor condition, with bits of tortoiseshell missing here and there. This did not prevent it from reaching £2,500, far more than the cautious estimate (£2,500 to £2,500) given by the auctioneers. It will probably take another £200 to £300 to restore it to a satisfactory appearance—Boule furniture can never be restored to its pristine state. From the seller's viewpoint, the price was very satisfactory. Yet there is no doubt that, in the long run, the commode is a sound investment. The monumental quality, further enhanced by the extensive use of metal in the inlay, corresponds exactly to modern taste: Classical furniture is no longer treated as part of a decorative scheme, but rather as an *objet d'art*.

In contrast to the Louis XIV furniture, Louis XV furniture seems to be going down. A bureau plat, stamped J. C. Elleaume JME, from the collection of the Marquis of Waterford, fetched £3,000, about what one would have expected. But a very fine commode, veneered in kingwood, struck me as definitely cheap at £2,000. With its slightly bombe front and cabriole legs, it was a very typical piece. Its quality lay in its perfect balance and proportions. Making allowance for its very large size (5-foot-3-inches wide), rather awkward in most modern settings, it would easily have fetched twice the sum two or three years ago.

It is typical of the anti-Louis XV trend that the two pieces of that period which sold best were a pair of mahogany *rafrachissoirs* (tables which hold wine buckets; see illustration), signed Canabas, the Frenchified name of the German-born cabinetworker Joseph Gegenbaur. Except for the legs, of slightly cabriole shape, the *rafrachissoirs* were atypical of the Louis XV style and anticipated the Louis XVI manner of which Canabas was later one of the great creators.

One of a pair of
rafrachissoirs
by Canabas,
which sold
for £4,600
at Sotheby's.

were atypical of the Louis XV style and anticipated the Louis XVI manner of which Canabas was later one of the great creators.

Huge Price

The pair sold for £4,600, a huge price considering that some of the veneer may have been recently restored. The pair might have gone for even more had it been *done sois* (in a pristine condition), as the French dealers say.

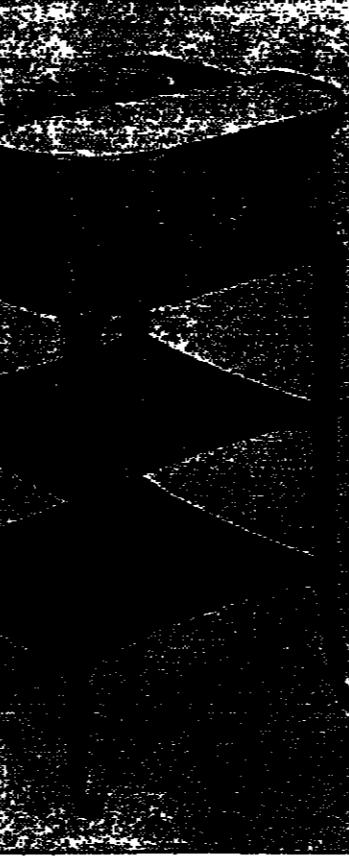
With regard to the Louis XVI period, the verdict seems to be that restraint in decoration is an asset. A fine *secrétaires à châssis* (drop-leaf secretary), stamped J. H. Riesener, was knocked down at £6,000. Jean-Henri Riesener (1743-1806) was admitted one of the two or three great cabinetmakers of his time—along with Bernard van Riesenburg and Roger Vandercruse. But the secretary, veneered with plain mahogany, was rather plain, albeit pretty. This makes £6,000 a very good price indeed.

In contrast, the more daintily-looking furniture did not do so well. A nicely carved *bergère* went for £180, bearing out the low price trends for commonplace 18th-century chairs that have characterized recent Paris sales (IHT, May 6-7).

The sale of Chinese pottery at Sotheby's last Tuesday (IHT, May 20-21) shows that Tang pottery makes consistently high prices, even if these are far below the records set at Christie's on October 12, 1970. The magnificent ivory-glazed camel, mentioned last week, made £10,500, and another Tang figure, a woman on horseback, rose to £28,000.

A Table

A small marquetry table by David Roentgen fetched £2,100. On Dec. 11, 1970, the same table had sold for £2,800, also at Sotheby's. It is a well-known piece, discussed in Jean Nicolay's



NEW YORK.—It took a marvellously antic, far-out performance at a Soho warehouse one night of a new mixed-media work by Red Grooms, to make me see what had been wrong for me the night before at the Guggenheim Museum's presentation of "The Yellow Sound," billed as "a theatrical event based on a script written by Vasily Kandinsky in 1909."

It isn't that the 80-odd years dividing "The Yellow Sound" and Grooms' "Hippodrome: Hardware" made the Kandinsky effort look old hat. Kandinsky was and remains one of the most innovative, seminal figures in 20th-century art, more influential, possibly, than even Picasso. Proof, if any is still needed, lies in the museum's new exhibition "Kandinsky at the Guggenheim," which opened the same night as the performance.

Red Grooms's new work is, actually, the much more traditional of the two, in the sense that steppe and clowns are part of an ancient and strict tradition on which this immensely gifted young pop artist has drawn for his own style.

It was the audience, I realized at the Grooms production, that had troubled me at the Guggenheim.

Now I'm not about to fault an audience for being proper, formally dressed, for the most part over middle-aged and altogether Establishment, yet is seemingly receptive to and even enthusiastic about an hour-long mixed-media performance incorporating live action by dancers and singers, multiple film and slide images, electronic sound and light.

Wrong Atmosphere

But the atmosphere was wrong. Kandinsky meant his work to be shockingly avant-garde. He thought of sound, color, movement and words as functioning in it as independent elements related only in form, carrying no meaning, serving primarily to establish a mood. This was, although carried further, the revolutionary *Geometrisch-Formal* ideal that Wagner had advanced. When Kandinsky wrote "The Yellow Sound" never produced, presumably, because it was too far ahead of its time—he was already busily turning upside down the conventions of art he had found when he came to the field from the teaching of law. He would, I think (and I have a right to venture a guess, having known him briefly in Paris before his death in 1944), have been thrown—for all the seriousness of his concept—to see

EMILY GENAUER

Kandinsky as a Happening

himself embraced so totally by The Right People.

He would, on the contrary, have adored the crowd at Soho. Not a person over 30 on the premises, except for a few interlopers like me. They howled with laughter as a huge, floppy purple *cow* swung over the audience on a rope to "jump" over a yellow plastic crescent moon, as a "comet" on a bicycle shot down an incline and almost cut an open window across the huge room; as all sorts of hairy and wildly imaginative things happened in this performance put on by the company that Grooms calls "Ruckus, Inc."

Of course it was fun and games, but fun and games conceived and executed with endless wit, and technical skill, and as important as anything for an audience with the artist every step of the way, even as he is still busy finding that way. In such works as Grooms's, that audience is as much a part of the spectacle as the work itself.

Besides, I have considerable reservations about how much of "The Yellow Sound," adapted by an organization called ZONE, Theater of the Visual, actually came out of Kandinsky.

It includes, for instance, a sequence of inflated plastic tentacles waving about as claws of a great crayfish. That has to be out of Otto Piene's helium-inflated transparent constructions of the past few years.

Geometric constructions hide about the stage, without visible means of locomotion—and thus recall Robert Rauschenberg's recent movable compositions of styrofoam shapes set on invisible roller-skate wheels and moved by tiny motors.

During the performance, it becomes clear, as a hand or an arm suddenly pokes an angle into one side of a straight canvas shape, that dancers under the shapes are making them move—and the effect is to bring to mind the so-called "shaped canaries" of Charles Inman.

A huge sculptured female figure moves slowly and majestically among the solid geometry filling the stage—she's clearly a refugee from the work of Niki de Saint Phalle.

Those simplified giant profiles of heads, also constantly moving through whose hollow eyes are seen glimpses of sky and clouds? What else but the heads of the young German painter Hans Arp, with recollections of René Magritte?

And now I realize that Kandinsky would have been

by more than that Establishment audience. His 1910 "The Sound" has been transformed into a surrealistic and coming right down to you.

Surely the exhibition's paintings, including 70 of watercolors and 13 paintings in all phases of his development, would please him. You can't tamper with a picture like that.

What's much of the fun is the new Kandinsky exhibition he is looking for in the West. It may throw on the Guggenheim's highly controversial proposal at auction of a hundred Kandinskys from Solomon R. Guggenheim's collection when Billie Holiday is a very persuasive friend in vision, and then he's museum he founded.

Emergence

I'd say the museum is to sell them and would be better not to show it at all. Since even the huge lot left. They trace Kandinsky's emergence from a comic painter working around a heavy-handed derivative French post-impressionist through a stage when he was influenced by the colorful, flat forms of R. Rauschenberg's *Hardware*.

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An Amiable Farce About War

of logic carried to absolutely irrational conclusions.

There is not so much a plot as a succession of incidents built around Sgt. Pepper, nicely played as a lumbering, tortoise-like, good-natured simpleton by Bill Maynard. Sgt. Pepper is worried by a little incident in his past when he and his men shot their major who insisted that they should carry the regimental safe with them as they retreated. He fears some vague retribution from above. Even when some seems likely, he comforts himself with the thought that "we might get punished for what we haven't done to make up for what we have."

His paranoia is increased when the major turns up, alive and with the safe, demanding that he and his men should escape with it to Cairo, making their getaway undercover of the camp's drag ball, disguised as peasant girls.

It is typical of the play that when judgment does come from on high—a deus ex machina in the form of the safe lowered from the flies—it crushes the authoritarian major.

It is a leisurely but likable play, broken up with some delightful ruminations of sentimen-

tal ballads. Peter Hall's direction mixes Brecht and the comic-strip manner of "Beano" to produce a cool knockout in which death and destruction hurt no one.

In years to come, on whatever is the critical equivalent of St. Crispin's Day, when thesgoers compare their scars, there will no doubt be special reverence for those who sat right through Patricia Welles's "The Lottery," at the Hampstead Theatre Club. I do not know now why I did not flee screaming for the exit soon after the beginning of this pointless and irredeemably silly work. I suppose I thought it would impress, but it didn't. Incredibly at the horror unfolding before me kept me in my seat until the grisly end. I feel I know what it must be like to look at a Gorgon.

The play concerns a husband and wife—Fish and Chips—one a sexual exhibitionist, the other frigid, and their trans-sexual friend, Vin, living in some obscurity, who win \$4 million on a lottery and proceed to conspire, each against the other, to gain all the winnings. The exigencies of the plot require them to carry this vast sum on their persons and Miss Welles manipulates her



Bill Maynard in "Crete and Sergeant Pepper."

trio through several situations apparently to show that people remain the same whatever their environment. The cast—Mark Eden, Lisa Daniely, Philip Lowrie—is remarkable for the skill and enthusiasm it brings to an unrewarding task. I note from the program that Miss Welles is both a poet and a novelist. A playwright she is not.

The Open Air Theatre in Regent's Park opens on Tuesday with a production of Shakespeare's "The Tempest," featuring Michael Denison as Prospero and Celia Bannerman as Miranda.

At the Arts Theatre on Wednesday is the world premiere of "Nobody Loves Wednesday," by Allan Weiss, a Californian who has written scripts for Elvis Presley films. The play examines the relationship between a black homosexual and his white roommate in New York.

On Tuesday Joan Littlewood's Theatre Workshop revival of Brendan Behan's "The Hostage" opens at the Theatre Royal, 13 years after the play was first presented at the theater.

From Monday, the Act Inn Theatre will present a lunchtime double-bill of Norman Mailer's "Pomp and Circumstantial Evidence" and Robert Pinge's "The Old Tune," adapted into English by Samuel Beckett.

OPERA IN ENGLAND

Glyndebourne Triumphs Again

By Henry Pleasants

GLYNDENBOURNE, England. May 26 (IHT).—Those who have experienced and treasured the Glyndebourne Festival Opera's revivals of Cavalli's "Orphée" and "La Calisto" in recent seasons will be delighted, if hardly surprised, to learn that with the new production of Monteverdi's "Il Ritorno d'Ulisse in Patria" (Ulysses' Homecoming), the team of Raymond Leppard and Peter Hall offers yet another example of how to present a 17th-century opera to a 20th-century audience.

Monteverdi's is, of course, a more substantial work than those by Cavalli, who was his pupil. It has an epic, and familiar, subject, set with extraordinary psychological and philosophical penetration, and achieves, in Penelope, one of the most complex and, at the same time, most engaging heroines in the entire literature of opera.

And Glyndebourne, in Janet Baker, is blessed with a Penelope as ready and able to touch the heart and rejoice the intellect as to delight the ear. The secret of her accomplishment in this music is her understanding of Monteverdi's concern for language. This, last night, was not just Italian correctly pronounced. It was Italian that extracted every poetical inflection and nuance from this most lyrical of languages. There are those who

believe that music originates in language, and Miss Baker offers persuasive support for their argument.

Indeed, the whole production does. All the large cast enunciate well, and they are well served by Raymond Leppard's instrumentation, ever discreet, ever appropriately and imaginatively textured. Nothing has survived of the original score except melody and bass lines. Monteverdi knew what was important to him, at least. And Leppard has known how to serve him—and the singers.

Peter Hall's staging is a daring baroque masterpiece, with more gods and goddesses flying about than have been seen, in a theater, probably, since the heyday of Venetian, where "Il Ritorno d'Ulisse" was first performed in 1641. A triumph of taste and ingenuity for a small theater.

Others outstanding in a uniformly strong cast are Benjamin Luxon as Ulysses; Richard Lewis as the hermit, Eumeus; Anne Bowells as a ubiquitous Mi-

ner, and Ugo Trama, as the suitor, Antinous.

The production remains in repertoire throughout Glyndebourne's two months' season. Tickets are hard to come by; but there may be returns, and it's worth an inquiry. Among other operas in the repertoire, some tickets are still available for last season's revival of Strauss's "Ariadne auf Naxos."

Meissen Collection In Sold in Italy

ROME, May 26 (Reuters).—Christie's, the London art auctioneers, have realized 140,641,000 lire (\$242,000) in a sale of 18th-century porcelain which included what is said to be the finest collection of Meissen porcelain ever auctioned in Italy. The highest single price was paid for an 18th-century Meissen group called "The Indiscreet Harlequin" by the German master-modeler Eseler, which fetched 7 million lire (about \$12,000).



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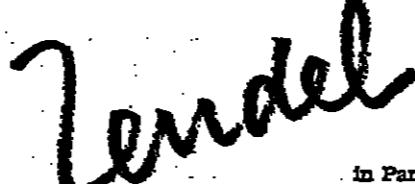
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Terror Bombing

The mining of North Vietnam's harbors and the undeniable drama of seeing whether that act would affect the summit have distracted attention from the central element in current American policy toward Hanoi—the unprecedented level of U.S. bombing. In respect to North Vietnam, mining merely involves the denial of arms, food and all other military and civilian products that come from whatever country, by sea. The renewed heavy bombing of the North, on the other hand, involves nothing more and nothing less than a calculated effort to pulverize large parts of a country with which the United States is not formally at war; to spread terror among its people, by pounding it with ever increasing severity, and so to force its government to accept the political terms Mr. Nixon offered on May 8.

The administration likes to point out that the mines just lie there and don't hurt anyone unless the enemy tries to run a ship through. No such justification can be made for the bombs. The B-52s, dropping their 30-ton loads from 30,000 feet, haven't been used in the North since April 24. But other aircraft are conducting 200-300 strikes a day. Earlier plans to hit only "military" targets have yielded to a Pentagon policy of striking "any targets that we deem contribute or support [North Vietnam's] effort to wage war in the South." Just what is excluded by that formulation is unclear. Maybe toy shops and flower stalls. But foreign eye-witnesses have reported the destruction of, for instance, hospitals.

* * *

The targeting and the publicized targeting guidelines amount, in essence, to a calculated tactic of terror, and so does the American military's new policy of announcing raids against the North on a daily basis and of announcing that still more B-52s are being sent to Southeast Asia—almost 140 are already there.

Gen. Haig of the White House staff told selected reporters the other day that the bombing was already adversely affecting North Vietnam's morale and fighting capacity and unravelling the social fabric as well; to buttress the argument, he said there had been a great new burst of inflation and a rise in, of all things, prostitution in Hanoi. Subsequently, it turned out that many of these reports on conditions in the North came, or so it was said, from captured North Vietnamese soldiers who had to have left

Hanoi well before the latest bombing spasm began. How sleazy. We had hoped the time had passed for fraudulent progress reports—if an increase in prostitution can be called "progress."

This is not at all to say the bombing has been without serious consequence. Its intensity, the new permissiveness in targeting, the use of new, more accurate "smart" bombs, Hanoi's difficulty in quickly finding rail and road alternatives to the blocked ports (while the rails and roads are being bombed) and Hanoi's use of heavy equipment requiring greater supplies—no doubt all these factors have helped make the new Nixon bombing more effective than the old Johnson bombing, at least by the yardstick of gross destruction.

* * *

The record is quite plain, however, that the North Vietnamese have never drawn the same conclusions from their suffering and loss that Americans expect them to draw. Understandably, Americans find it hard to accept that it makes little difference whether they believe the negotiating terms Mr. Nixon offered Hanoi on May 8 deserve acceptance. What counts is whether Hanoi so believes. The President cannot negotiate the end of the war with either his supporters or his critics at home. He can achieve that only with Hanoi.

And North Vietnam, after all, is not wholly without its own options. It could slow down its military pace in the South while awaiting further supplies from its allies. It could step up its military pace in parts of the South, like the Mekong Delta, which have been vacated by South Vietnamese units moved into other regions; something like this may be happening now. It could play the prisoner card, offering to return, say, five or 10 prisoners a week as long as the bombing did not continue. It could announce that the prisoners had been dispersed to factories, bridges and other likely bombing targets. This grim list covers only the obvious.

In short, President Nixon is conducting a ruthless policy of terror bombing against North Vietnam. Since there is little hope of stopping it, one wishes it would work quickly so that it could end, however ugly an ending it would be. And what will he do if it does not work? No summit glow, however intense, should blind Americans to that possibility.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Welshing at the UN

For years U.S. spokesmen at the United Nations have championed the proposition expressed in an American argument before the world court that "... the General Assembly's adoption and apportionment of the organization's expenses create a binding international legal obligation on the part of member states to pay their assessed shares."

When the Soviet Union refused in 1959 to pay its share of the cost of the UN emergency force in Sinai, Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge said: "To refuse to pay one's share—and by that I mean deliberately and as a matter of conscious policy—is to welsh. Now, that is a blunt word but it is an accurate word. I trust that the Soviet Union will see the light and will live up to its international obligations."

Mr. Lodge's caustic language could rebound

against the United States unless the Senate restores the capricious cuts voted by the House last week in this country's regular assessed contributions to the world organization. The sums involved are trivial by American standards—about \$30 million all told—but they could have a devastating effect on the morale as well as the financial position of the debt-ridden UN. They would put the United States in the compromising posture of welshing on a "binding international legal obligation"—one that American diplomats have long sought—and are still seeking—to uphold.

The administration has pledged to press for "orderly" reductions in this country's assessed contributions through the machinery established under the UN Charter. That is the only way to achieve the reductions the House demands.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Apology to Barcelona

"Shameful and disgraceful," that is how Glasgow's Lord Provost John Mains has accurately labeled the behavior of Glasgow Rangers' supporters during and after the Rangers' victory against Moscow Dynamo for the European Cup in Barcelona.

It is sickening that some of the Glasgow contingent should actually have complained afterward of "unbridled savagery" by the Spanish police, saying that they were "a cowardly bunch." What do these drunken young animals expect if they behave in the way they did? A pat on the head and an admonition to be good boys? To the city of Barcelona, the apologies of all decent British people—which includes the Scots.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Ulster and Britain

The British government is hastening to spread the myth that events in Ulster bear the character of exclusively religious ani-

mosity. Having refused to liquidate the true causes of the crisis—the colonial yoke, and the political, social and economic discrimination of the toilers of the Catholic minority—London threw in its soldiers, the Ulster police and detachments of Protestant extremists to suppress fighters for civil rights.

—From the Red Star (Moscow).

Nixon's Poland Visit

One should be a realist in assessing the outcome of the forthcoming visit by President Nixon. The great political differences separate our countries to be removed by a presidential visit. But, despite these differences, we exist and we have many concrete problems. If the visit improves the climate between our countries, if it passes in a business-like atmosphere and both sides show good will, then the relations between our countries, which have been improving for several months, will be bettered.

—From Polityka (Warsaw).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 27, 1897

NEW YORK—Today there took place at the old Boston State House a very interesting ceremony, no other than the formal presentation by Mr. Thomas F. Bayard, former U.S. Ambassador to the Court of Saint James, of the log of the Mayflower to the State of Massachusetts. Most of the members of the Legislature, the city officials and the other authorities attended the event, which was made the occasion for a number of agreeable utterances.

Fifty Years Ago

May 27, 1922

PARIS—Women have for some time been making themselves felt in "big business." It is no longer a surprise in certain lines of wholesale trade or manufacturing for a man to introduce a woman as his partner to a traveling conferee. These women, though highly efficient, are mostly unobtrusive. They work quietly, but with assured intelligence, and their presence imparts an element of finesse to any transaction, which might have been lacking, beforehand.

... We Must Not Permit the Shadow of Violence to Fall Over Our Country Again...

(Richard Nixon, May 15, 1972)

Silence on Vietnam

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The North Vietnamese should be getting the message by now. Their main ports are closed by American mines. There are now six U.S. aircraft carriers off their coast, bombing them night and day. The railroad lines from China to Hanoi are now under constant attack, and the weather and American air power have slowed down their offensive against Hué and Da Nang in the north, Kontum city in the Central Highlands, and An Loc, north of Saigon.

Moreover, the U.S. counteroffensive in the air is not only battering their lines of communication and supply, but turning to their electric power plants, and they are on notice that their industrial factories will be next and that even the destruction of the Red River dikes is not ruled out.

Meanwhile, the Chinese diplomats almost seem to be going out of their way these days to be pleasant to Americans in the capitals of the world, and the Russians are signing an agreement a day with President Nixon on issues which are more important to Moscow than Vietnam.

Appalling Costs

It is popular, among the friends of Hanoi, to say that air power never settles anything, particularly when the North Vietnamese can always break off the battle and retreat into Laos and Cambodia, and carry on a protracted guerrilla war from there, and this may very well be true. But the human cost of this battle, whatever the safe armchair strategists say, is appalling.

This war could easily turn into a massacre and end up by destroying everything Hanoi, Saigon, Washington, Moscow and Peking say they are trying to save. In such a situation the so-called "great powers" if the phrase means anything, might be expected to put all their peace-loving proclamations into practice and give a little to encourage a cease-fire.

There is little point now in raking over the arguments of the past, or counting on a new American President to introduce a new American policy. By the time of the election, the way things are going, there will be very little left to save, and it is no favor to Hanoi or anybody else to cheer them on to disaster.

The plain fact is that President Nixon now has no incentive to stop the bombing and lift the blockade, other than the human tragedy, which does not seem to move him. Moscow and Peking have turned away from his challenge, at least so far—and unless they can break his blockade, which does not seem likely, they either have to watch the slaughter go on, or fly in new long-range rockets which can hit the carriers and the South Vietnamese cities. And that would only add to the carnage.

Maybe Hanoi is still hoping to take the old imperial capital of Hué and then call for a cease-fire, with both sides holding the ground they have captured, but they are not likely to do even that without a little more pressure from Moscow and Peking than they've had so far.

President Nixon has asked for two things: to get his prisoners out, and to have an internationally supervised cease-fire. He has offered two things: to get all his

forces out of Vietnam within four months of the return of the prisoners and the introduction of the cease-fire, and then to leave the political settlement to the North and South Vietnamese themselves.

This was not put forward as a take-it-or-leave-it basis but as a basis for discussion. Obviously many other things have to be settled, including what aid, if any, Washington and Moscow and Peking would continue sending to their respective allies. But even if there were a cease-fire on Nixon's terms, Hanoi would still be in possession of much of the north of the country, and could claim that it had expelled the French, fought the Americans to a compromise, and finally got all foreign troops out of the country after over hundred years.

Won't Even Talk

At the very least, the President could send Ambassador Porter or John Connally back to the negotiating table in Paris. The argument against doing so is that Le Duc Tho, the North Vietnamese negotiator, merely uses the negotiations for propaganda. But the absence of the Americans gives him the argument that we won't even talk, and besides, Le Duc Tho doesn't need the talks to put out his propaganda. All he has to do is call a press conference at his hotel.

The immediate problem is to stop the killing. There is little evidence that either the enemy's ground offensive or the U.S. aerial counter-offensive will actually be decisive for one side or the other, but a prolonged struggle along the present lines could be disastrous for both the North and the South.

Presumably these things were discussed by the President and

the North Vietnamese.

Chairman Brezhnev at the dacha outside Moscow, but so far the world has heard nothing to indicate that the new Moscow "atmosphere of peace" and the acknowledged responsibilities of the great powers have been brought to bear on this unspeakable human tragedy in Vietnam.

What is by no means obvious is that they would do as ordered to do. For one thing, Wallace would lose credibility. Notwithstanding the strange identity in the appeal of the two great powers, it is not at all surprising to have been irreconcilably disparate voters, George McGovern

The Graduates

By Anthony Lewis

last year at Hanoi High School began taking their final examinations the other day in villages miles from here.

The entire school was ordered evacuated the day Nixon announced the bombing of Hanoi April 15. Teachers and pupils were taken to many different villages in peasant homes as they did during the bombing from 1968.

Of 300 children in the senior class, 100 had their exams in three small whitewashed buildings not far from the Red River. The village was set in a rural scene of banana trees and fields of corn and cassava.

Leave all your notes at the front of the room. When told to stop writing at the end, put down your pen at once. No copying from anyone else!"

But then came the questions. The pupils had to write a three-hour essay on one of two literary subjects. The teacher read the alternatives out and wrote them on the blackboard.

The first question was: "The young hero Le Ma Luong has said the most beautiful life is on the front line against the enemy. That is also the thought of the present Ho Chi Minh young generation."

"Please explain why such a thought is entirely correct. You must rely on poems and writings from the period of resistance against the French and the Americans, for national salvation, to demonstrate that our literature is total."

As the children wrote their examination papers, they were more troubled than an average class writing an essay from Faulkner to Hemingway. A teacher told a visitor the school staff had decided this a special school and its designation chosen was a sign:

"Anti-U.S. Imperialist Salvation School 1971."

The International Herald Tribune incomes letter readers. Short letters to the editor, chance of being published. All letters are to be considered for publication. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Hon. Writers may request their letters be signed with initials, but this will be given to them. Letters will be given to them and bearing the complete address.

ROBERT MARK.

London.

Letters

Role of Violence

Tom Wicker asks, "How Often Must We Take It?" (IHT May 17) and it seems time he realized that violence is organically part and parcel of a democratic state. The word democracy doesn't mean "safe government."

Behaviorists like Dr. Skinner or the leaders of the Soviet Union all suggest various forms of controlling the individual and thus reducing the violence factor.

Life is rude, noisy and violent. But we had better take it that way. Mr. Wicker. Only the grave is silent.

MRS. GORDON PHEIL.

Amsterdam.

Gun Laws

Shockingly, once again the dreaded word "assassination" fills the air. For everyone of the same opinion as myself, I implore them to take 10 minutes now and write their senator or congressman to outlaw the sale and private possession of firearms. By doing so, we may avert yet another tragic carnage.

FREDERICA BACHER.

Neckargemünd, W. Germany.

The attempted assassination of Gov. Wallace is another example of the ease with which

devers have in procuring weapons. I therefore wish to render homage to the memory of the late Sen. Thomas J. Dodd, who died on May 24, 1971. Throughout his terms in Congress, he waged a vigorous and gallant battle to pass a bill on gun control, but not even President Kennedy's assassination could push it through.

It is my earnest hope that Congress will now pass the Dodd bill and that our country will not risk losing any more of its sons to a murderous bullet.

NEERA SAMOULLI.

Paris.

Safe Campaigns

The hard look and decisive steps urged by The New York Times editorial, "Safe and Sane Campaigns," (IHT, May 18) seems pragmatically logical in view of the rising frequency of attempted political assassinations. Yet the implications of some of their proposals, such as "having the audience pass metal detectors on their way to scheduled talks in closed halls... and similar common-sense restrictions" seem to suggest that a harder look is necessary at some further reaching and less easily remedied problem.

For instance, why are the lonely people in America today

more prone to public violence? Why do their frustrations lead them to unbalanced acts? More importantly, though, what is the psychological effect on the general public of fighting increased violence with increased security?

Recent justifications of the Vietnam war have diminished the meaning of the words "freedom and liberty" in the minds of many Americans. Would these words not further lose their meaning if people were subject to see their public servants and then viewed them amidst an aura of heavy surveillance?

MURRAY M. WEISS.

André Brody.

George W. Bates. Managing Editor, Ray Berger. Assistant Managing Editor.

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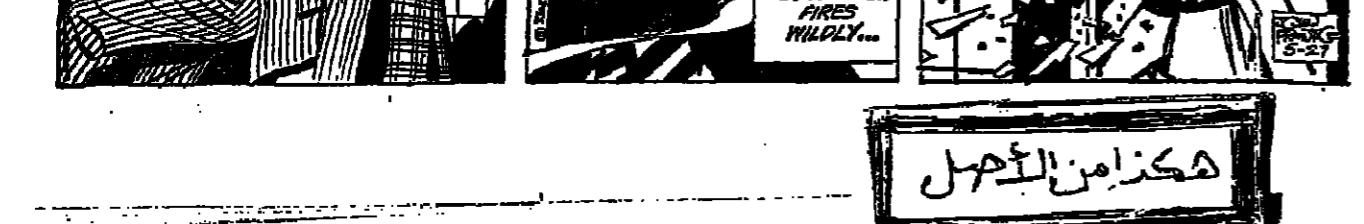
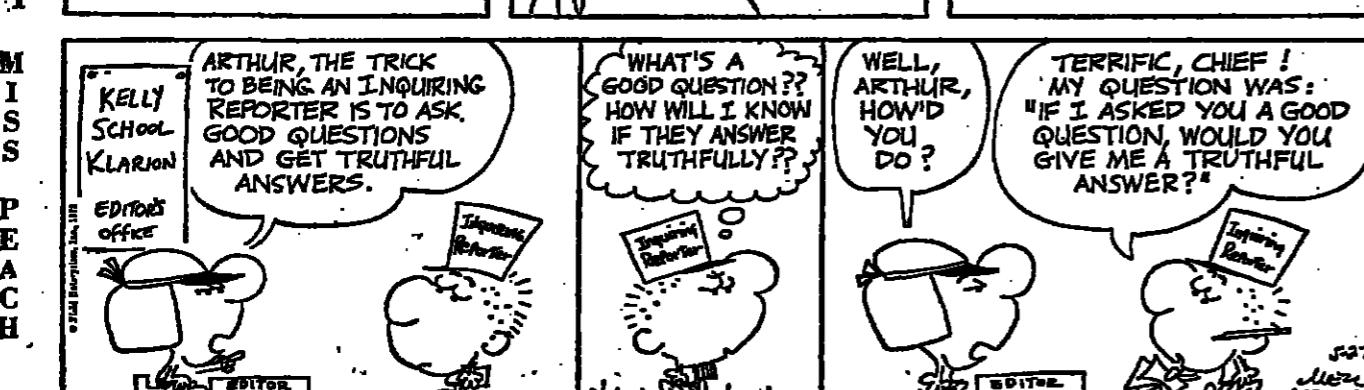
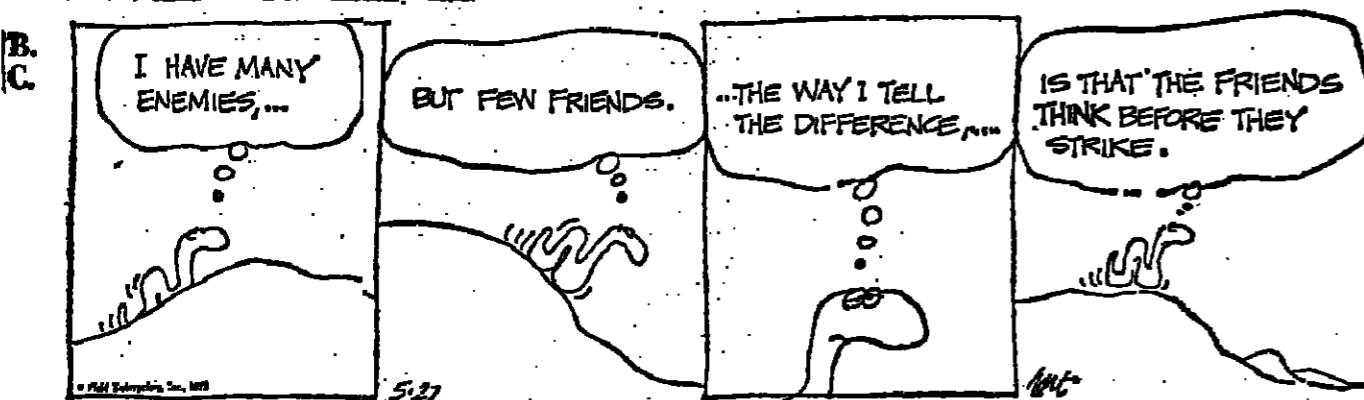
After the Shooting

Prospects for Wallace

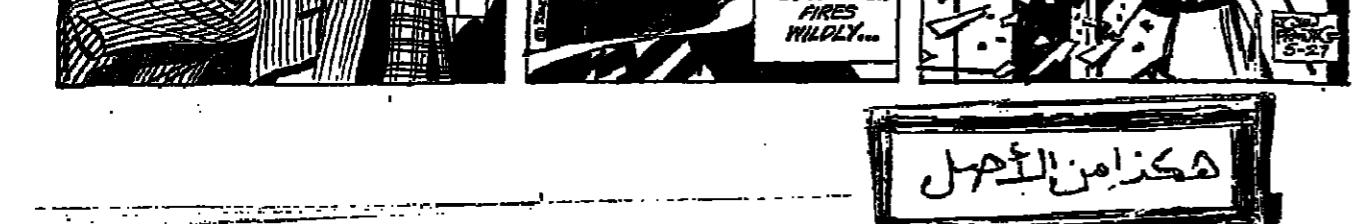
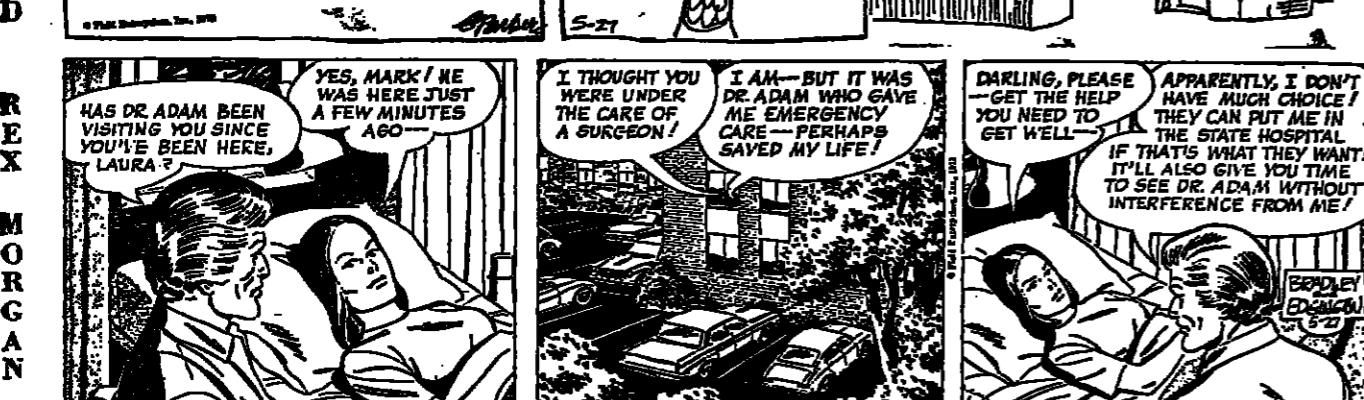
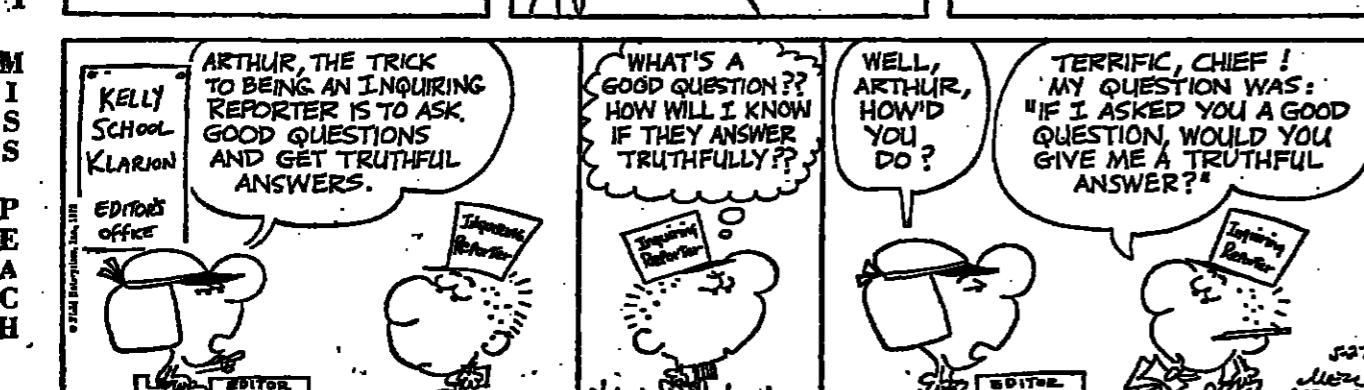
New York Stock Exchange Trading

1972- Stocks and Div. in \$										1972- Stocks and Div. in \$										1972- Stocks and Div. in \$									
High	Low	Div.	100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Net	High	Low	Div.	100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Net	High	Low	Div.	100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Net
750	440	Abbot Lab. 1.10	45	743	750	747	745	-2	100	29	28	28	29	29	30	29	29	0	100	115	116	116	116	115	116	116	116	116	116
522	416	ACF Ind. 2.40	26	45	45	43	43	+1	100	57	56	55	54	54	54	54	54	0	100	57	56	55	54	54	54	54	54	54	54
184	132	Acme-Clev. Ind.	57	165	165	164	164	-1	100	165	164	164	164	164	164	164	164	0	100	165	164	164	164	164	164	164	164	164	164
141	138	Acme-Mil. 1.00	11	178	178	177	177	-1	100	178	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	0	100	178	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177
136	136	Acme-Mil. 2.00	18	377	377	377	377	-1	100	377	377	377	377	377	377	377	377	0	100	377	377	377	377	377	377	377	377	377	377
125	85	Ad Mille 1.00	15	191	191	190	190	-1	100	191	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	0	100	191	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190
424	322	Addresso 4.00	216	442	442	432	432	-10	100	442	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	0	100	442	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432
175	175	Admiral 2.00	29	212	212	212	212	-1	100	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	0	100	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212
675	575	Aiglo Ind. 1.00	27	375	375	375	375	-1	100	375	375	375	375	375	375	375	375	0	100	375	375	375	375	375	375	375	375	375	375
17	75	Aiglo Ind. 2.00	17	375	375	375	375	-1	100	375	375	375	375	375	375	375	375	0	100	375	375	375	375	375	375	375	375	375	375
175	133	Aiglo Ind. 3.00	21	212	212	212	212	-1	100	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	0	100	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212
175	175	Aiglo Ind. 4.00	24	216	216	216	216	-1	100	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	0	100	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216
175	175	Aiglo Ind. 5.00	27	216	216	216	216	-1	100	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	0	100	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216
175	175	Aiglo Ind. 6.00	30	216	216	216	216	-1	100	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	0	100	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216
175	175	Aiglo Ind. 7.00	33	216	216	216	216	-1	100	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	0	100	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216
175	175	Aiglo Ind. 8.00	36	216	216	216	216	-1	100	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	0	100	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216
175	175	Aiglo Ind. 9.00	39	216	216	216	216	-1	100	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	0	100	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216
175	175	Aiglo Ind. 10.00	42	216	216	216	216	-1	100	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	0	100	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216
175	175	Aiglo Ind. 11.00	45	216	216	216	216	-1	100	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	0	100	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216
175	175	Aiglo Ind. 12.00	48	216	216	216	216	-1	100	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	0	100	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216
175	175	Aiglo Ind. 13.00	51	216	216	216	216	-1	100	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	0	100	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216
175	175	Aiglo Ind. 14.00	54	216	216	216	216	-1	100	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	0	100	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216
175	175	Aiglo Ind. 15.00	57	216	216	216	216	-1	100	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	0	100	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216
175	175	Aiglo Ind. 16.00	60	216	216	216	216	-1	100	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	0	100	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216
175	175	Aiglo Ind. 17.00	63	216	216	216	216	-1	100	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	0	100	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216
175	175	Aiglo Ind. 18.00	66	216	216	216	216	-1	100	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	0	100	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216
175	175	Aiglo Ind. 19.00	69	216	216	216	216	-1	100	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	0	100	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216
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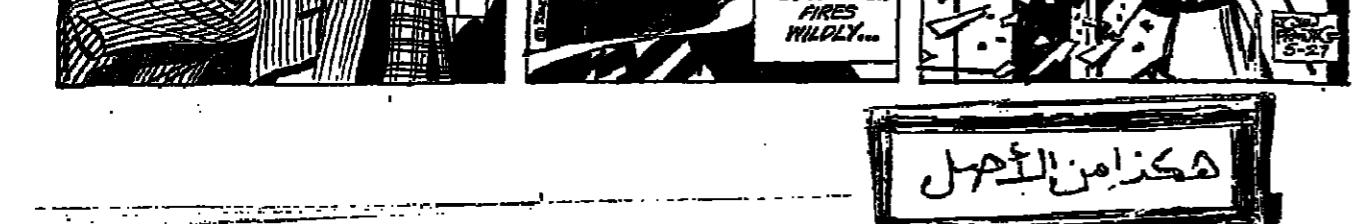
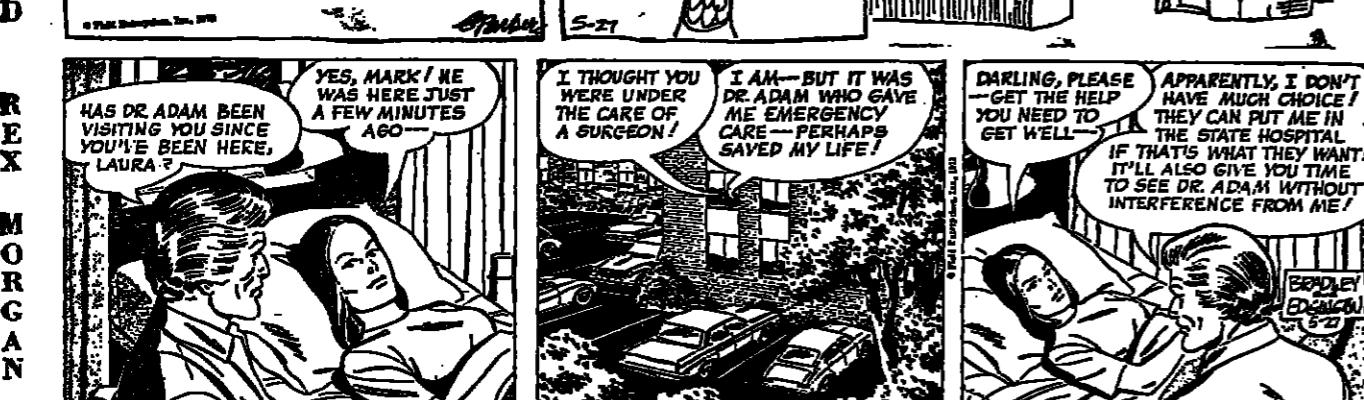
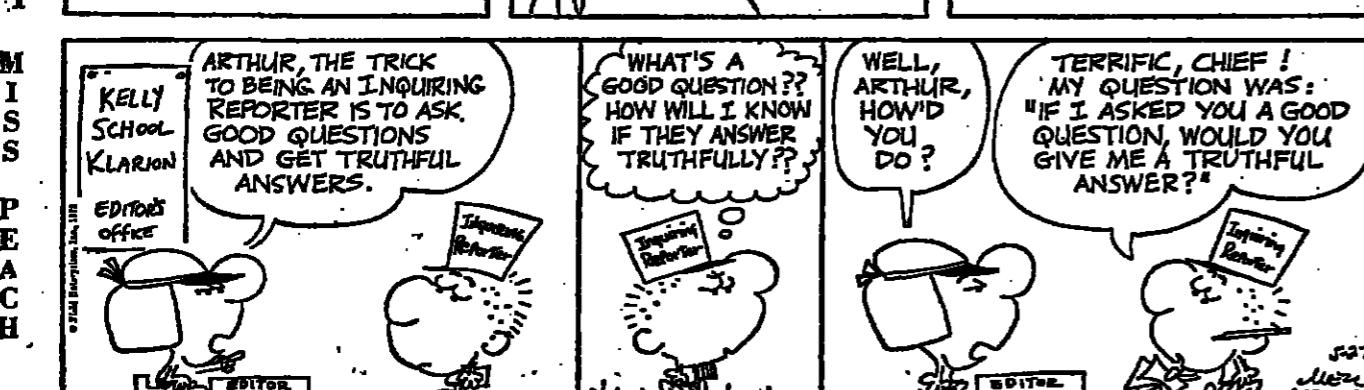
PEANUTS



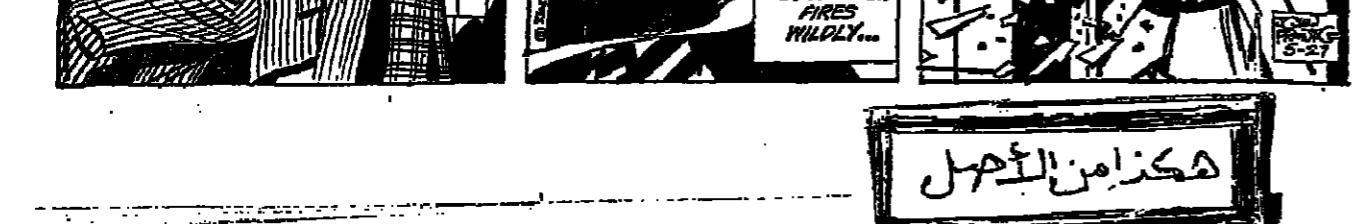
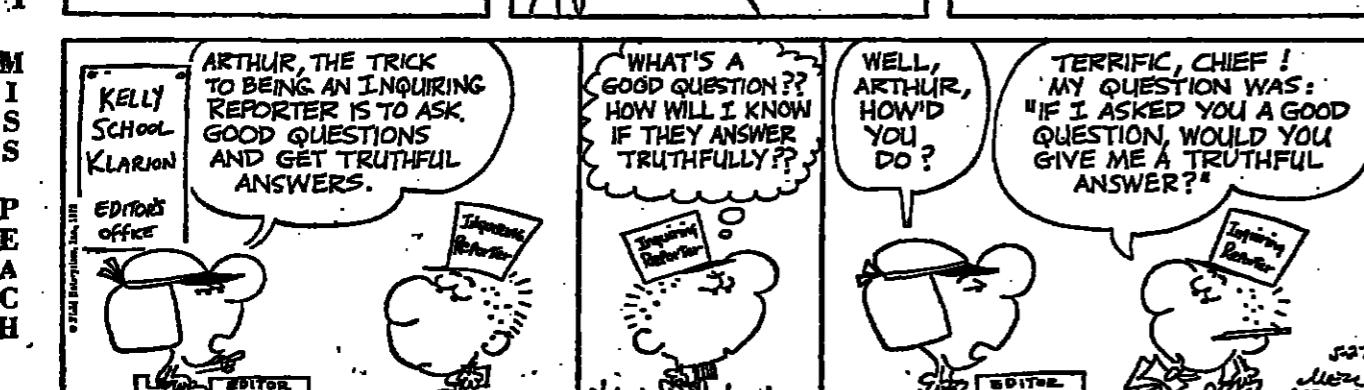
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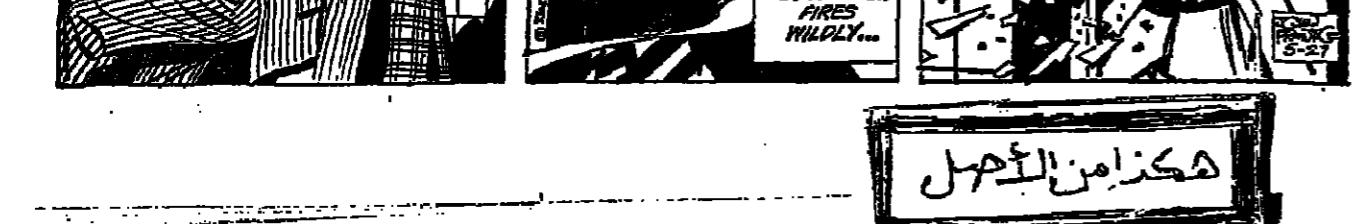
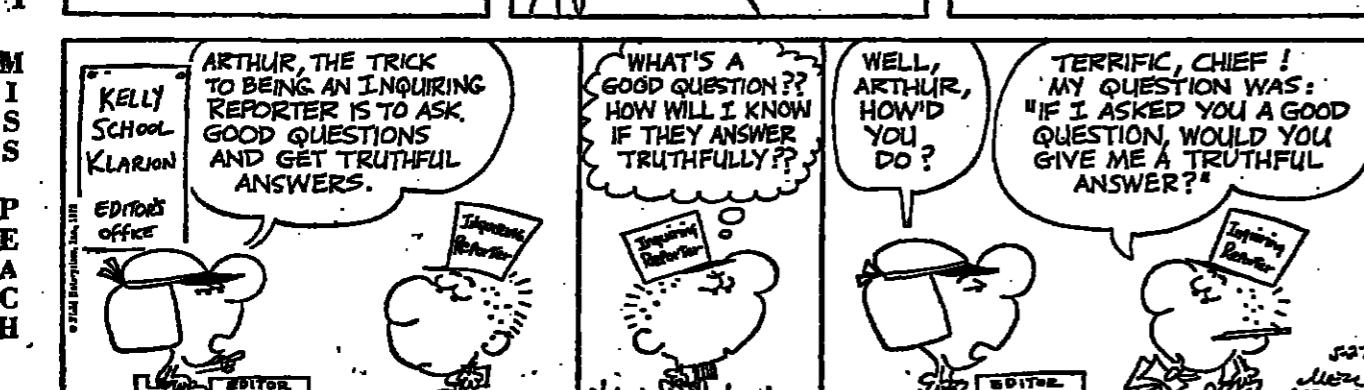
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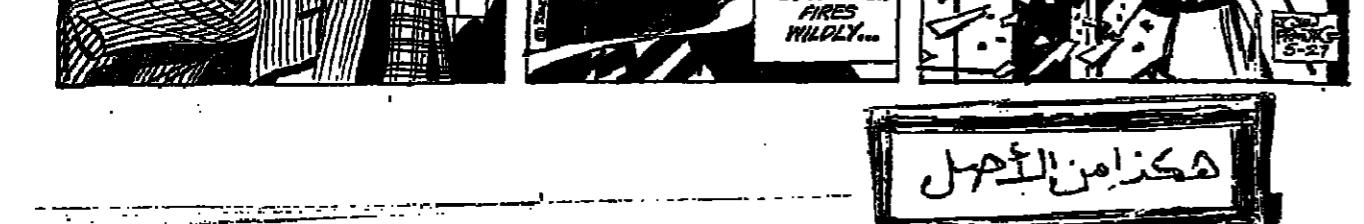
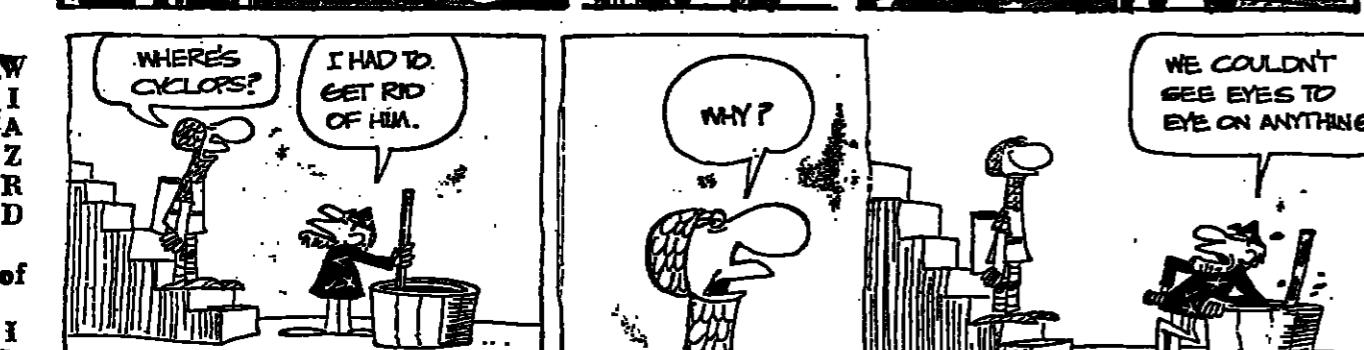
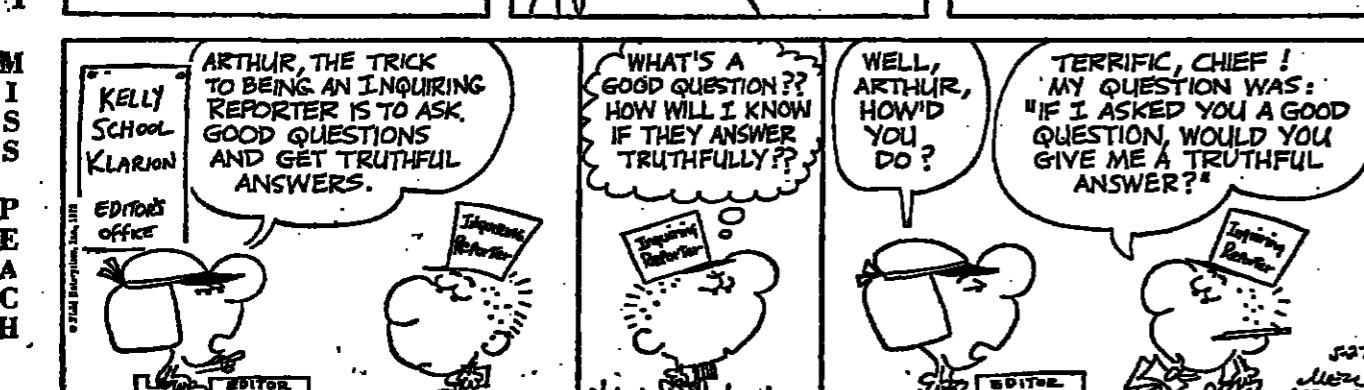
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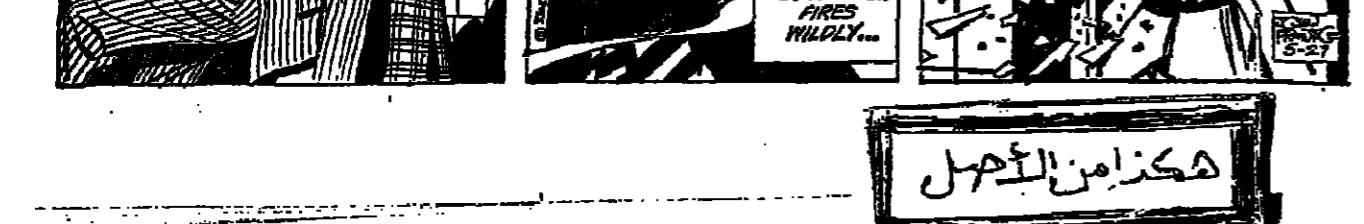
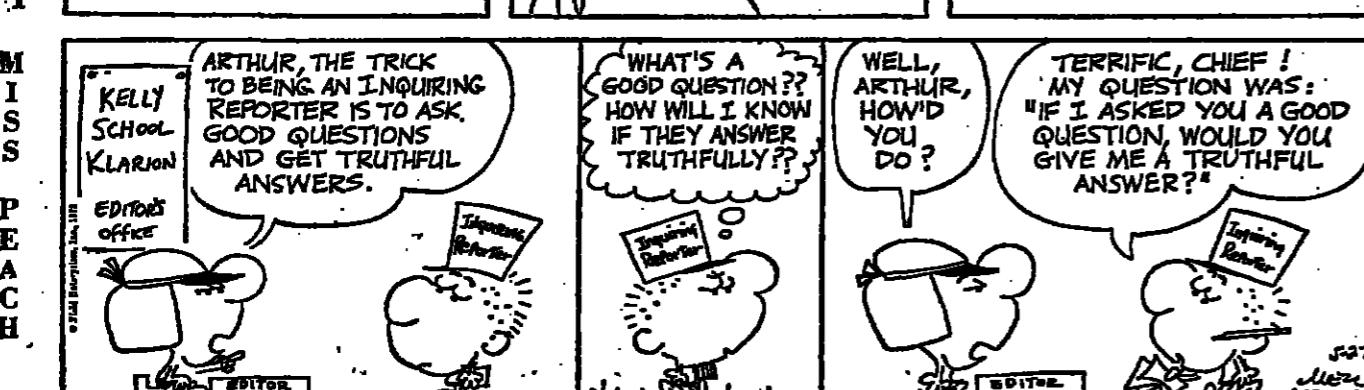
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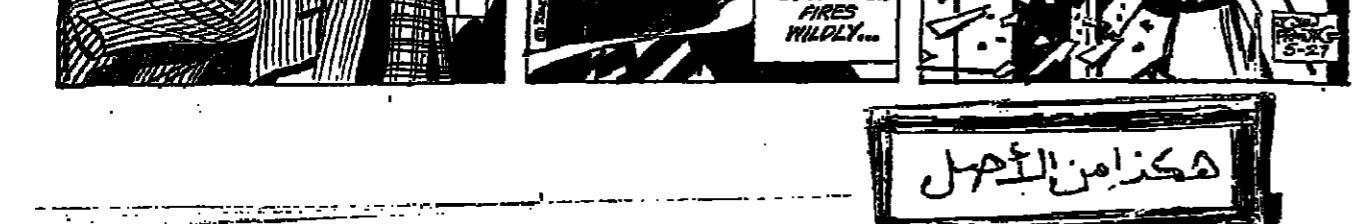
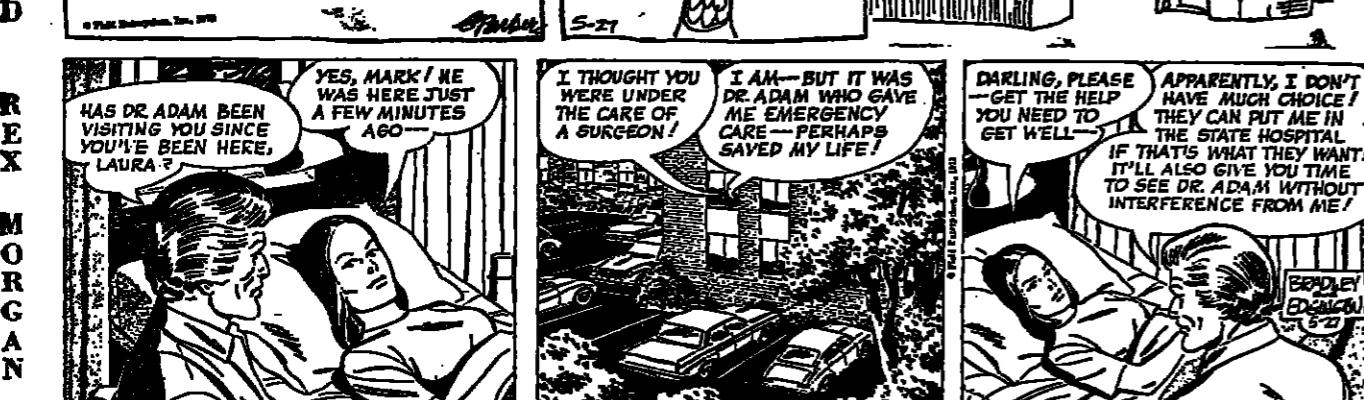
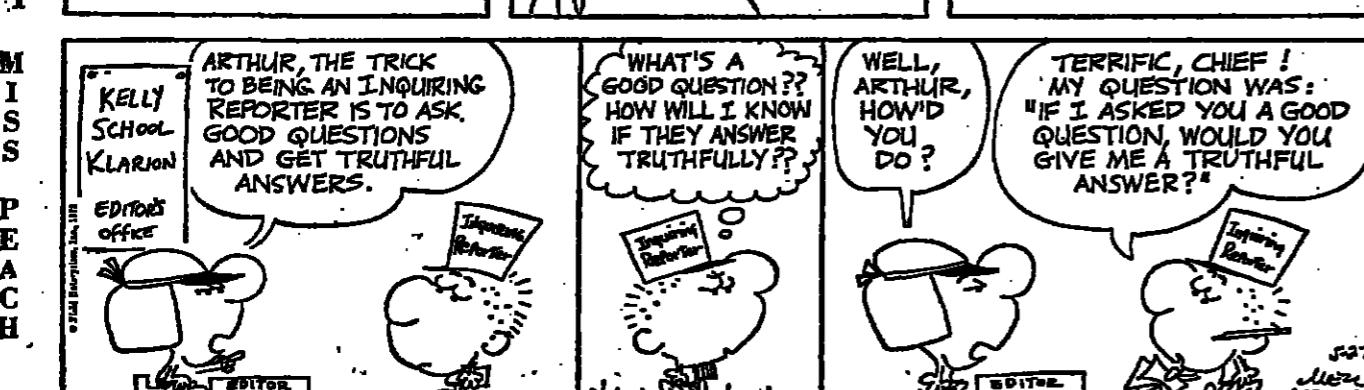
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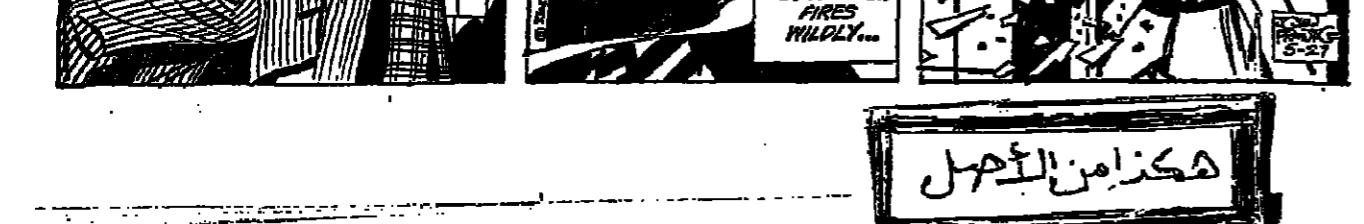
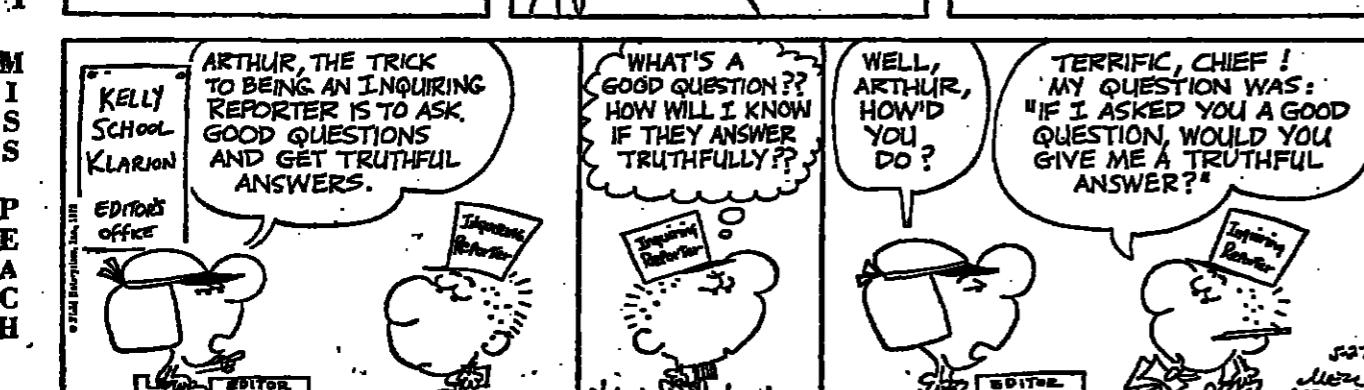
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DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

OPEN HEART

By Frederick Buechner. Atheneum. 276 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

If one had to pick superlatives and adjectives of praise for "Open Heart," one would have to say that it is the best of Frederick Buechner's novels to date; that it is funny, touching, tender and compassionate; and that reading it has the curious effect of relaxing tensions one hadn't even been aware one was feeling. And if one were forced to explain the meaning of "Open Heart," one would have to call it an attempt to envision the boundlessness of Christian love and the mystery of faith, and to reflect them both in a funhouse mirror. But praise and analysis seem out of order here—just as they do in happy families (as Tolstoy once implied). In happy families, you relax and enjoy. Relax and enjoy them, as we meet once again the family that first appeared in Mr. Buechner's "Lion Country," to which "Open Heart" is the sequel. There's Harry Bobb, the one true founder of Holy Love Church, with his trick eyelid that goes involuntarily up and down like a window shade, and his almost certain disreputable past. There's his wife, Lucille, drinking gin and orange juice all day in front of a TV set with the green hue turned up too high. There's Mr. Buechner's narrator, Antonio Parr. In a more analytic frame of mind, we'd have to read that "Parr" for everyone, who went to Florida originally to write an expose of Bobb's religious diploma mill but who ended up marrying Bobb's daughter Sharon.

And despite all precautions to the contrary, I am making it sound tense. And what you really do while reading "Open Heart" is smile. You smile at Harry Bobb's marvelously imaginative vision of Herman Redpath's odyssey to his Happy Hunting Grounds, with butter on his legs to protect him from the cold. You smile at the letter that Lucille leaves behind her: "Dear Jesus, I am writing you this just in case. How come they called you Jesus of all the other names in Scripture? They could of called you Matthew, Mark, Luke or John, they are names with some spunk them. Jesusesus sounds like it had vaseline on it to make it slip in easy..."

(Les très riches heures de Léonie Bobb, Antonio calls it). You smile at the moment when Antonio's English lit class wakes up to "King Lear," which it had started out thinking of as "a boring fairy tale."

Most of all you smile to think how Frederick Buechner keeps getting better with each new novel, for where he was gently amusing in "Lion Country," he is funny and profound in "Open Heart." But forget the profundities and Christian metaphysics for the time being; they'll get to you by and by. For the time being, relax and enjoy; you're among old friends here, and they're unforgettable.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

Ashcan School Work Breaks World Record

NEW YORK, May 26 (AP)—A record auction price of \$62,500 for the work of an artist of the Ashcan School was paid for John Sloan's "Gray and Brass" at Park-Bernet Galleries.

The early 20th-century painting shows men and women in a touring car.

Another painting by Ashcan School artist William Glackens, "Café Lafayette," was sold for \$29,000.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

SETTING THE TONE—By Martin J. Wargo

Yesterday's Jumble: *IGLOO VALOR HAMLET ACHING*

Answer: Why leaving your old home might be emotionally disturbing—it's "MOVING."

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers Monday)

ACROSS

1 "—" and Variations

4 "Kings" River

12 Major

15 Balakirev

16 Poem

17 Composer

18 "Fiddler's

19 "Fiddle"

20 Enjoy

21 Certain

22 Chorus

23 "de la Souffre" (laize)

24 Indian ape

25 One joining

26 "Kings" of men

27 Miller and Sheridan

28 "Fiddle" man

29 "Fiddle" man

30 "Fiddle" man

31 "Fiddle" man

32 "Fiddle" man

33 "Fiddle" man

34 "Fiddle" man

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62 "Fiddle" man

63 "Fiddle" man

64 "Fiddle" man

uzier Stops Stander in 4th Retain Heavyweight Title

Dave Anderson
Neb., May 26 (UPI).—
There were two bull moose
with their horns locked
when the referee, Zach Clayton,
tried to stop the bout. It was recorded
as a fourth-round knockout.

Frazier, who weighed 217 1/2
pounds to Stander's 215, battered
the virtual unknown from nearby
Council Bluffs, Iowa, from the
opening bell-in-toe-toe slugging.
Stander occasionally showed the
champion's assault, but Frazier
was in command throughout the
hectic four rounds.

Stander began bleeding from
the nose in the first round. By
the second, a seven-cut had
opened over his right eye. By
the third he was punching blindly,
actually feeling for Frazier
with his gloves, as he bled from
additional cuts above the bridge
of his nose and under the right
eye.

Taken to a Hospital

Stander was taken to a local
hospital for stitching and treatment
of his cuts. As he left the
ring, a fan in the sellout crowd
of 10,500 at the Omaha Civic
Auditorium yelled, "Let's hear it
for Stander," prompting more
applause.

After the bout, Frazier announced
that he was returning to his plantation home near Beaufort,
S.C., his birthplace, to "work
with my hands" while putting
the title "on vacation." He does
not intend to fight again until
he is assured \$1.5 million to oppose
Muhammad Ali, whom he
defeated last year.

"When somebody comes up with
the money and contract, I'll sign it," Frazier said. "Until then,
the title's on vacation." As the
heavyweight champion, Frazier is
not required to defend his title
or to sign for the bout until
May 25, 1973.

Frazier's entry into the ring
last night was delayed until a
bank of 10 high-voltage television
lights was turned off, on a demand
from Yancey Durham, the champion's¹
manager. Durham reportedly said that the lights had
been in Frazier's eyes whenever he

was in his corner. The heat may
have been another factor.

Shortly after the lights were
out, Stander, in a red-and-white
robe with a small American flag
on the right sleeve, appeared to
cheers.

When Frazier, in a short red
velvet robe, entered the ring, he
was accorded an even louder
ovation.

Tribute to Frazier

OMAHA, May 26 (Reuters).—
With blood still streaming from
his cuts, Stander cried in the ring
and in his dressing room.

"I tried my best," he said. "I
did everything I could. I am
sorry I let a lot of people down.
I wanted to try one more round.
As he left for the hospital,
Stander paid tribute to Frazier.

Joe Frazier connects with Ron Stander early in the heavyweight fight.



... and after the fight

saying, "Joe's great. Clay won't
have a chance against him."

Dr. Lewis said later that
Stander had needed 17 stitches in
his face and that his nose had
been broken.

Official Slow Start

The defending champions and
top seeds, Jan Kodes of Czechoslovakia
and Evonne Goolagong of Australia,
advanced to the fourth round.

Among the Americans, third-

seeded Stan Smith of San Pines,



Associated Press International

A LONG LEFT—Joe Frazier connects with Ron Stander early in the heavyweight fight.

Panatta Upsets Nastase in Paris

PARIS, May 26 (UPI).—Ariano
Panatta of Italy stunned together
a series of brilliant passing shots
and placements today to upset
second-seeded Ilie Nastase of
Romania and advance to the
fourth round of the French Open
tennis championships.

The 21-year-old won in the
dust court that was center court,
1-6, 9-7, 6-4, 6-3.

In another upset, the 10th-seeded
British, Corinne Molesworth, beat eighth-seeded Linda
Turner of Metairie, La., 6-3, 6-1.

It was the second time Panatta
had beaten Nastase, but his first
victory in a major championship.
He said: "Nastase did not play
well today."

The defending champions and
top seeds, Jan Kodes of Czechoslovakia
and Evonne Goolagong of Australia,
advanced to the fourth round.

Official Slow Start

Kodes had his customary slow
start before beating Jean-Claude
Barclay of France, 7-5, 7-6, 2-6,
6-2, 6-4, while Miss Goolagong
took South Africa's Pat Pretorius,
6-2, 7-6.

Among the Americans, third-

seeded Stan Smith of San Pines,

... and after the fight

Art Buchwald

Grounding Our Leaders

WASHINGTON.—A recent story in the newspaper has upset my friend Flaxmeyer no end. He read that according to Sen. William Proxmire, the Defense Department has asked for almost a half billion dollars to buy three 747 Boeing jets that would be used as an Advance Airborne National Command Post for the President of the United States and his top advisers in case of a nuclear attack.

According to the story, the planes will give the President and top officials an opportunity to take off before the enemy missiles strike, and fly around in safety, pushing whatever buttons have to be pushed. The argument for these flying command posts is that our communications would be protected, no matter what the enemy has on the ground.

When Flaxmeyer read the story he called me up immediately. "Don't get me wrong. I'm not against the Defense Department asking for a half billion dollars for 747 jets. God knows it's a drop in the bucket compared to what we're spending now. But I do object to giving the President of the United States and his advisers a chance to take off into the sky at the first sign of a nuclear attack."

"But," I protested, "it seems reasonable to me that the President should be able to conduct World War III from the air."

"Listen, one of the most important safeguards we have now is that the leaders of the nuclear powers know that if we go, they go too. If they have any chance of thinking they could be spared, they might make some very stupid decisions."

"Flaxmeyer," I said, "do you

Commons Silver

LONDON, May 26 (AP)—A House of Commons committee has ordered some visitors' cafeterias to start using silverware without the house crest in a move to discourage diners from taking away knives, forks or spoons as souvenirs.

thinks the President of the United States would be influenced in his decisions by whether he survives a nuclear holocaust or not?

"Maybe not consciously," he said, "but subconsciously he may figure he has nothing to lose. Look, I'm not talking just about the President of the United States. If we build three 747s as command posts, the Russians will equip three command posts for their leaders. I say it's absolutely essential that the men who make the decisions to destroy the world know they have no chance of surviving the mischief they have cooked up."

"What do you suggest?" I asked.

The SALT agreement must have a clause written into it that neither side may build any airplanes that can be used as command posts for its leaders and top officials. Also, if the balloon goes up, the men who advised the leaders must be forbidden to leave Washington and Moscow.

In fact, the language in the treaty must say that if war is declared, all U.S. advisers to the President must line up on Pennsylvania Avenue at attention, and all advisers to the Soviet leaders must line up in front of the Kremlin.

The treaty should further state that the President and the Soviet leaders must remain in their respective offices until the last missile is fired."

"That's strong language," I told Flaxmeyer. "Wouldn't you rather have the President of the United States flying around making sure the Soviets are paid back for their infamy?

"No, sir! The only hope the little people have is that there will be no 747s and Ilyushins to save the people who push the buttons."

"Let's forget World War III for a moment," I told Flaxmeyer. "If we ordered the planes, the half billion dollars could do a lot for Boeing aircraft in Seattle, Wash."

"I don't care. I say we scratch the order. I want to be sure if the mushroom cloud ever goes up, the President, his family and all his advisers are looking up at it from the same angle as I am—and not down on it from the friendly skies of United."

TEMPLE FIELDING GALS: KREISLER
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